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Descriptive Catalogue OF SEEDS

FOR THE
FARM
AND
GARDEN

1914

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

245 MAIN ST

Long Distance
Phone 348

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BATON ROUGE, LA.

SEEDS

care of best at the home seed store. **The old custom of sending away for seeds** is growing less each year and for this reason the home seed store is becoming more firmly a fixture and better able each year to meet the increasing demand for fresh, reliable seeds.

Some of our friends may still cling to the idea that they **gain something** by sending away for their seeds. All we ask of such is a chance to show that the idea is wrong.

Our Catalogue describes all of the best standard varieties and the newer kinds that have become popular. Our supplies are from the right sources and we offer them at the right prices. We are prepared to fill all orders and solicit the trade of the **Market Gardener** as well as the amateur planter.

We make a specialty of seeds for the town garden and for the farm garden. **Good Seeds** are necessary if good crops are expected, and our success depends upon selling you that kind. Call or write, **and be sure to let us figure on your order.**

Fertilizers

Fertilizer Values Vary. Write for Prices.

The value of Commercial Fertilizer is well known. There are many different brands and combinations—each of which has its value for certain crops and conditions of soil. The element that is lacking in the soil is what the special fertilizer supplies. Write for our prices and for information as to kinds.

Insecticides



Bug Death. This new preparation comes highly recommended after a six years' test. It is sure death to the Potato Bug, and besides it acts as a fertilizer. There are many testimonials at hand from very large potato growers. From the reports that we have received in regard to this new insecticide we feel much confidence in offering it with our indorse-

ment to any of our customers who want a quick acting, sure, non-poisonous bug killer. It can be used on all vegetables and fruit crop and will give excellent results.

1 lb. package, 15c.; 3 lb. package, 40c.; 5 lb. package, 60c.; 12½ lb. package, \$1.25; 100 lb. keg, \$8.00.

Slug Shot (Hammonds.) Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use.

5 lb. package, 30c.; 10 lb. package, 50c.

In all up-to-date localities a properly equipped seed store is now considered indispensable. It is very generally admitted that the seed needs of a community can be taken

Local Names of Seeds

We frequently have calls for seeds under names that are not generally found in the catalogue. In most cases of this kind there is a standard catalogue name for the article and we usually locate it easily from the description the customer gives of it. If you do not recognize the desired article from the catalogue names let us know and we shall endeavor to locate it and get it for you if we do not have it in stock.

Sundry Requisites and Supplies

There are many requisites and supplies that we do not have room to list in our catalogue. We aim to have all seasonable articles on hand and can supply all of these at the time they are required. There are different makes of tools, different brands of requisites and different kinds of supplies all having merit. When we know what you prefer in any of these lines we can meet your requirements.

Bulbs, Plants, Etc.

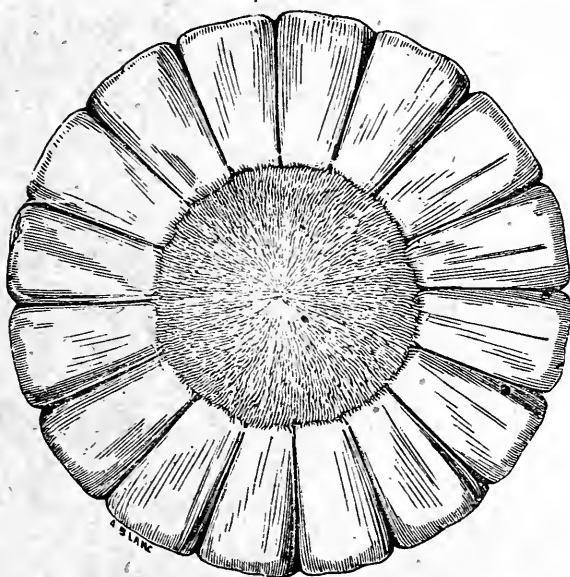
Bulbs, Plants and Shrubs are in a class by themselves. There are bulbs for spring planting and bulbs for fall planting. Some shrubs do best when planted in the spring, others when planted in the fall. Roots of the perennial plants may be planted in fall or spring. Plants of the small fruits usually do best when planted in the spring. When ready to order your supplies in this department **let us figure on your needs.**

1914

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

Southern Gardners and Farmers



JANUARY

During this month sow Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Radishes, Beets, Turnips, Leeks and Herb Seeds. Also Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, and Early Cauliflower can be sown in frames, so as to protect young plants from cold weather at this time of year.

Chervil, Cress, Parsley, Roquette, Sorrel; Peas as follows: White and Blackeye Marrowfat, Champion of England, Telephone, Stratagem can be sowed now, with good results.

Sow in Hot Beds, Eggplants, Peppers, Cucumbers and Tomatoes. the latter can be sown a little later.

Irish Potatoes should be planted this month, the leading varieties have given good results: as Bliss' Triumph, Early Rose, Peerless and Irish Coblers.

Divide and transplant Shallots. Set out Cabbage plants, sown in November.

Onion Seeds can be sown in drills, so as to produce sets, such varieties as Red Creole, Red and White Bermuda, Australian Brown and White Crystal Wax.

Plant Red Rust Proof Oats and Winter Rye for grazing purposes. Also plant Hairy Vetch, Alfalfa and all kinds of Clover Seeds. Also Dwarf Essex Rape, Orchard and Blue grasses.

FEBRUARY

Sow Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Parsnips, Spinach, Mustard, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Leeks and Swiss Chard. Sow the early varieties of Turnip and Radish Seeds.

Another sowing of Chervil, Early Cauliflower, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley and soup Celery. The cauliflower and cabbage plants sown last month should be transplanted, also shallots, divided and set out again.

All varieties of Peas can be planted now, especially the early varieties, in the first part of this month, if not planted in January.

Hot beds, on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a great deal of attention. Give air, when the sun shines and the weather is pleasant, otherwise the plants will become spindly. If too thick, thin them out, so that they may become sturdy.

Begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits, also Cucumbers; Squash and Melons can be planted, as they succeed nicely, if protected by small boxes covered with glass, there is no risk whatever.

At the end of the month Early Corn can be planted. For Market use we recommend the Early Adams and White Flint. The Sugar Varieties for family use, but as they are more tender than the other varieties, take advantage and make a good planting this month, if the weather is favorable, otherwise it is better to wait until March. The Stowall's Evergreen is a good favorite, also the Black Mexican, which is more White than others, when matured.

Such field seeds as Alfalfa, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy Vetch and all kinds of Clover Seeds can be planted this month, as well as in January. Also Stock Beets.

Remember our leading varieties of Seed Corn, as Early Yellow Leaming, White Pearl, Iowa Silver Mine, St. Charles Red Cob and Creole.

MARCH

Sow Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Mustard, Spinach, Lettuce, Swiss Chard, Leek, Soup Celery, Parsley, Chervil, Roquette and Endive. The California Butter Lettuce does well the early part of this month; later, the following varieties are very successful in this month's planting: Big Boston, Tennis Ball and Simpkin's prizehead.

If weather is favorable, plant Pole Beans of all kinds. Would advise waiting until the last of the month on Lima Beans, as they rot easily when the ground is too wet or too cold. Sow Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra. The same rule applies to Okra as to Lima Beans.

Set out Tomato, Eggplants and Pepper Plants in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Also plant Sweet Corn.

Sorghums, Kaffir Corns, Milo Maize, Broom Corn and Field Corn, which is a very appropriate time for planting. Also Lespedeza, Alfalfa, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Canada Peas, Cowpeas, etc. We advise the planting of the Field Corn adapted and selected for planting purposes, as the cheaper grades, often put on the markets by Commercial Houses, are not suitable for seed, therefore the best is the cheapest in the end.

APRIL

In this month sow Beets, Carrots, Mustard, Parsley, Radishes, Chervil, Soup Celery, Lettuce, Endive, Melons, Okra, Squash, Tomatoes, Eggplants, and Peppers.

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It is rather late for cabbage seed now, but if sown, the early varieties may be successfully used. Kohlrabi can still be sown, but it is best to sow thinly and drill a foot apart, then thin out to four inches in the row, instead of transplanting. Toward the end of this month a sowing of late Italian Cauliflower can be made, as it takes from eight to nine months to mature and therefore should be sown early. It is always better to make several sowings, so that in case one should fail, the other may be used.

As for Field Planting, continue as in previous months, planting Corn, Lespedeza, etc.

MAY

During this month very few vegetables can be sown. Hardly any of the winter varieties, if sown now, will do well. Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins may be planted.

Collard Greens can be sown this month, as this is supposed to stand the heat better than any other. During hot weather, growing Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. In fact it requires a good deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. The ALL Season is the best for summer use. Okra can be sown now.

Lima or Pole Beans can be planted, the Kentucky Wonder is the best variety for late planting. Early Cabbage and Cauliflower seeds can be sown the latter part of this month.

Plant Mangels and Sugar Beets for winter feed, also Sorghum, Millet, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Field and Broom Corn, Mexican June Corn planted now does well. Also German and Siberian Millets.

JUNE

This month is somewhat similar to the preceeding; that is, not a good deal can be sown. The growing crops will require attention as weeds grow very fast now.

Corn may be planted for the last supply of roasting ears, also a few Water and Musk Melons. Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month generally do well, but if the weather is hot and dry they require an abundance of water.

Late Cabbage for winter crops may be sown in this month, as the plants easier grown now than the following month.

Sow Okra, White Radishes, Endive and Lettuce for salad. Another sowing of Eggplants, Tomatoes and Pepper would be very profitable for a fall crop.

The same field seeds can be planted this month as in last, such as Mexican June Corn, Cow Peas, Soy and Velved Beans, Millets, Etc.

JULY

Sow Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Radishes, Turnips, Beets, Parsley and Mustard.

In the early part of this month Tomatoes may be sown for the last crop, if not sown last month. Towards the latter part, plant Pole and Bush Beans.

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

The Pickling varieties of Cucumbers does well planted in this month. Also Early Cauliflower, Endive and Lettuce.

In new ground some Turnips and Ruta Baga can be sown, but it is sometimes better to wait until next month as they are likely to become hard and stringy.

In the middle of this month Cabbage Seed may be sown, as Superior Late Flat Dutch, Improved Drumhead and Flower City Flat Dutch.

Some seasons we have early frost, other seasons not before January and Cabbage is most easily hurt when heading up. When plants are half grown or when they are headed, they are not effected by the cold weather. Therefore we would advise two or three sowings, at different times, thereby making due allowance for failure. As a general rule plants grown from seeds in July and August give the best results, they are almost sure to head.

The Early Brunswick and Large Wakefield are the largest of the early varieties and should be sown in July and August, so that they may be headed when cold weather sets in.

Plant Pole, Bush and Lima Beans the early part of this month.

Set out Tomato plants for the late crops, if not done so already. If Celery Plants are set out during this month they require shading.

All Cabbage require a good, strong soil. The ground should be well fertilized with either stable manure, Cottonseed Meal or Nitrate of Soda, but we consider Cow Peas planted on the cabbage land and plowed under the cheapest and best fertilizer.

The standard varieties, Superior Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead should be sown the end of the month and during next;

For the ravages of the insects, we recommend Hammond's Slug Shot, Paris Green, Tobacco Dust and Arsenate of Lead, prepared by the Corona Chemical Co., of which we are special agents.

Continue the planting of the Field Seeds mentioned in the previous months, as a large quantity of feed must be planted at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand.

AUGUST

During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive, Kohlrabi, Mustard, and Cabbage.

Plant Extra Early Bush Beans and Early Washington Peas, also continue the sowing of Cabbage, Savory, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts and Kale; sow Early Snowball Cauliflower the early part of this month. Proper time to sow Radishes, French Breakfast, Chartiers Long and Simson, etc.

Sow Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive Sorrel and Celery, but if the weather is very dry, these seeds will have to be watered frequently. It is best to cover Parsley and Celery Seed with moss or brush, before it begins to come up.

Ruta Baga and White Turnips may be sown during this month and towards the end, sow the early varieties, as Purple Top Strap Leaved, White Flat Dutch and Purple Top Globe, etc.

During this month Onions Sets can be set out. Also sow Sweet Peas, such as Early Alaska, First and Best, Champion of England and Marrowfat.

We would add, that in the event that, the weather should be too

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

dry, would advise not to plant Carrots, Beets and Celery, as the seed will not germinate. Better to wait until next month.

Plant Cow Peas, Field Peas, Velvet Beans, Sorghums, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy Vetch and Red Rust Proof Oats, also Winter Rye and Turf Oats.

SEPTEMBER

Nearly all seed recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them. In the early part plant Bush Beans, as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant early varieties of Peas, such as Early Alaska and Early Washington. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Leeks, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Early Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad, Mustard and Spinach can be sown this month.

Begin sowing Creole Onion Seed, Bermuda, Red and White, also White Crystal Wax after or about the 15th. It is always better to sow about this time; if the weather is somewhat dry, it would be advisable to cover the seed bed with moss or brush, after seed has been sown, it will keep the moisture in the ground and insure germination. As soon as the young plants make their appearance, the moss or brush must be removed. For the main crop the end of the month is the proper time.

Transplant Celery in ditches made for the purpose.

Set out Onion Sets and Shallots. Also plant Fall Potatoes, if not planted last month.

As for Field Seed, plant the same as in last month.

Remember, we have Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Plants at this time. Refer to Price List.

OCTOBER

This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted. Onion Seeds can be sown up until 10th of this month, but it is better to get in the ground earlier, so that the plants will get large enough before cold weather sets in.

Toward the end of the month White and Blackeyed Marrowfat Peas and White Creaseback Beans can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Roquette, Corn Salad, Parsley, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive and Parsley. Divide and transplant Shallots, set out Onion Sets.

Salsify or Oyster Plant, which does well here, must be sown now for good results. It requires a fine, mellow ground, which has been deeply spaded; as the size and smoothness of the roots depends on the preparation of the soil. Do not manure the beds fresh, but use such land for Salsify, which was manured in the spring.

At the end of the month, some of the Celery which has been planted early may be earthed up against the plant. Water frequently with emulsion of Whale Oil Soap.

Plant Rye, Wheat, Red Rust Proof Oats, Turf Oats, White, Red, Crimson and Burr Clovers and Alfalfa. It is advisable to inoculate Clover Seeds with Farmogerm, which is recommended and endorsed by our State Experimental Stations here.

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NOVEMBER

During this month continue to sow all varieties of Winter Vegetables as in the previous month. Sow Flat Dutch and Drumhead Cabbage, as they will make fine heads in spring, also other late and second early varieties,

Sow Blackeye, Marrowfat and other varieties of Peas, they are not easily effected by frost as long as they are small and during this time of the year, they will not grow fast. Marrowfat or White Creaseback Pole Beans may be planted, as they are hardy enough to withstand the frost. Hot beds should be gotten ready for Cucumbers; manure for same should be less than one month old. Throw it together in a heap so it will heat, fork it over again, so the long and short manure will be well mixed.

The first vegetable planted in hot beds are Cucumbers; it is best to start them in two inch or three inch pots, and when two rough leaves appear transplant them into their places. Two good plants are sufficient under each sash. They are very delicious and profitable at this time.

Continue to plant all Field Seeds mentioned for October.

DECEMBER

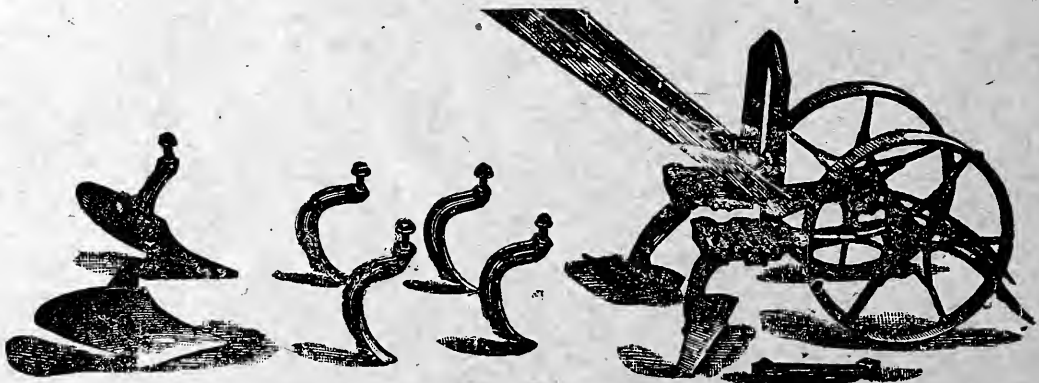
During this month not a great deal is planted, as the ground is generally occupied by growing crops. Peas for general crop may be planted. Some Potatoes may be risked as, on account of cold weather during January and February, it is very uncertain whether they will succeed or not.

Sow Spinach, Lettuce, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Endive and some Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower, such as Dwarf Erfurt and Early Paris in frames or a shelter situated in the open ground; transplant them in February. Of early Cabbage, sow Early Large Wakefield, Early York and Winningstadt. Sow Tomatoes in cooled-off hot beds; the best kind for the purpose is the Dwarf Champion, which is very productive and of good size and bears in clusters.

Sow Alfalfa and all varieties of Clovers, Hairy Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, all kinds of grasses, Winter Rye and Oats.

IRON AGE & PLANET JR. Farm and Garden Implements



SEEDERS AND FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTERS

Space will not permit illustrating and describing all of the tools, but we will gladly send fully illustrated catalog free for the asking to any address. Remember the machines are the recognized standards thruout the world, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD INOCULATION FARMOGERM

HIGH BRED NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA

What Farmogerm Will Do

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:

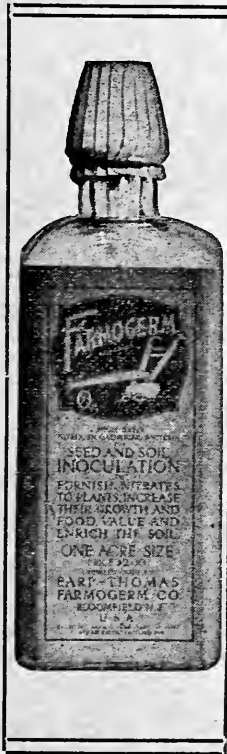
1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.

2. Increase the food value of legumes.

3. Make legumes grow in new localities where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.

4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.

5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm. Better crops, better soil, less fertilizer, less bor.



Farmogerm on Alfalfa

Louisiana State University,
Collège of Agriculture and
Agricultural Experiment
Stations.

Baton Rouge, La., 9-2, '13.
Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co

**The cultures which you sent me last year were used and gave very good results. I planted some of the Peruvian alfalfa on the station ground here, and the inoculated seed gave strong plants that lived through the summer; while the uninoculated seed gave only weakly plants that mostly died out during the spring months.

(Signed) C. W. EDGERTON.

PEAS, BEANS, SWEET PEAS

Yield earlier, longer and better when treated with Farmogerm. Farmogerm is endorsed by farmers, Federal and State Agricultural Departments and private estates. It is delivered to you in bottles—you can inoculate the seed for ten acres in ten minutes.

PRICES:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 5 Acre bottles.. .. . | \$9.00 |
| 1 Acre bottles..... | 2.00 |
| Garden bottles..... | .50 |

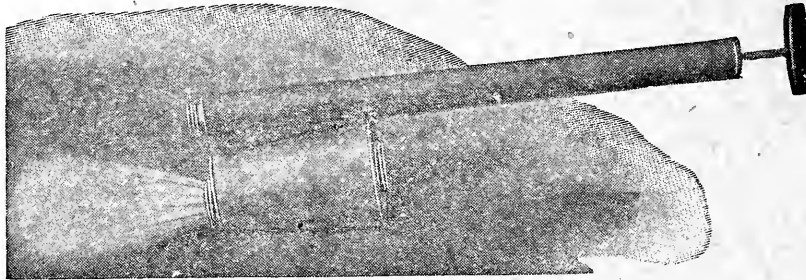
FARMOGERM AND ALFALFA IN MARYLAND

On Sept. 12, 1911, Mr. S. N. Loose, Jr., of Washington Co., writes as follows: In regard to results obtained by using your cultures, on the Alfalfa planted in September of last year, I beg to say same was very satisfactory and results obtained were very favorable.

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

SPRAY PUMPS

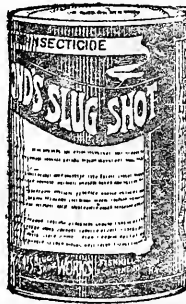
Single
Actions.
Continuous
Compressed
Air and
Bucket
Pumps



Dust
Blowers
and
Dust
Buckets

INSECTICIDES

Whale Oil Soap
Slug Shot
and Tobacco Dust



Arsenate of Lead
PARIS GREEN AND
Bordeaux Mixture

SHOULD THERE BE ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF FARM AND GARDEN REQUIREMENTS THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED IN, DON'T FAIL TO WRITE US ABOUT IT, AS WE ARE OBLIGED TO OMIT THE MANY VARIETIES OF SEEDS, SPRAY PUMPS, INSECTICIDES, POULTRY AND STOCK REMIDIES, DISINFECTANTS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

HAND BROADCAST SEED SOWERS

Use this machine and
get a uniform stand
after sowing.

DOUBLE AND
SINGLE ACTION



These Machines are so
simple in construction
and perfect in opera-
tion that even a boy
can operate it.

PRUNING AND HEDGE SHEARS, ETC.



WE take pleasure in handing you our catalogue of seeds. In it we have endeavored to offer everything of merit that is best adapted to this locality, and have omitted those varieties which repeated tests have shown to possess little or no value.

We use every effort possible in the selection of our seeds, and feel justified in saying that all our seeds are the purest and best to be found, but at the same time, their being so many things beyond the control of man that spoil the best seeds and cause poor crops, that it is impossible to guarantee seeds. Therefore, while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we sell no seeds with warranty, expressed or implied in any respect, and are not in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

Prices of Seeds vary. We quote Market Values upon request and always give our customers the benefit of the lowest price that the market condition will warrant. Special prices on a general list will be given upon application. LET US HEAR FROM YOU.



GREEN GLOBE
ARTICHOKE

and deeply manured, and trenched to the depth of two feet. Set the plants (in rows) from three to four feet apart, and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, and covering from six to eight inches. On the approach of winter cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Columbian Mammoth White. A new and entirely distinct variety that produces shoots that are white, and remain white as long as fit for use.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety; of large size, tender and of excellent quality.

Palmetto. It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort, and immensely productive and of the best quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Two Years are Gained if Roots are Planted.

Columbian Mammoth White.
2-year-old roots.

Conover's Colossal. 2-year-old roots.

Barr's Mammoth. 2-year-old roots.

Palmetto. 2-year-old roots.

Prices on any variety of 2-year-old roots: per 100, 75c.; per 1000, \$6.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seeds to
100 Yards of Row.

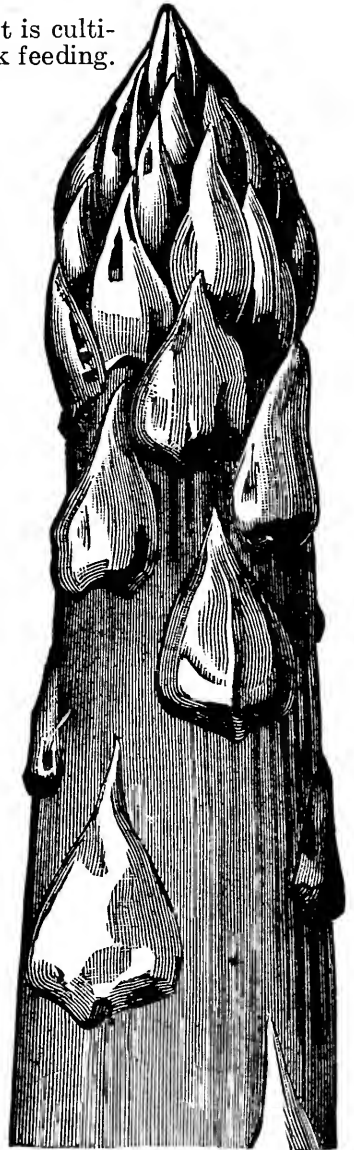
A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost.

BROCCOLI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller.

Large Early White. Large white head, resembling Cauliflower.



ASPARAGUS.
CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BUSH BEANS

Green Pod Varieties

Extra Early Refugee. Very much earlier than the Old Style Refugee or 1000 to 1. More dwarf and compact in growth.

Refugee or 1000 to 1. The vines are large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small smooth leaves, very late and bear long cylindrical green pods of excellent quality. Highly esteemed for late planting and for use as Pickles.

Black Valentine. A very hardy and productive green podded sort, with strong, vigorous vines. Pods rather flat but very handsome, much longer, straighter, less fleshy than the Red Valentine, the plant a little more spreading, and in season a little later.

Early Mohawk. One of the oldest and best known sorts. The pod is green, thick, flat in shape, of fair quality, developing a slight string as it matures.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. The vine is large, vigorous, branching and productive, with large leaves. Pods long, straight, thick, flat in shape, green in color, of good quality when young and fair as they near maturity.

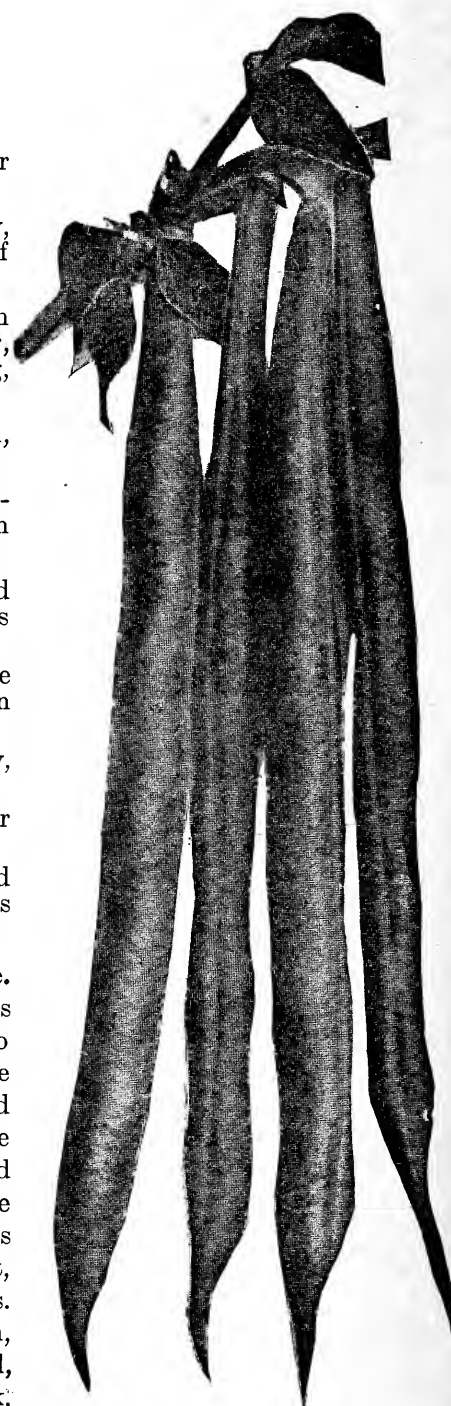
Tennessee Green Pod. This dwarf snap bean, although new to the Seed Trade, has for several years been grown in the South, and wherever known is freely spoken of in terms of highest praise.

Dwarf Horticultural. Vines very productive, compact, upright, with large leaves. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground.

Pheasant Eye. A valuable new green podded variety. Vines hardy, sturdy, well leaved. Pods long, meaty, stringless and of excellent quality.

Bountiful Beans. This new green podded Bush Bean is a heavy cropper and very early, of fine shape, stringless, and good quality.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. A very hardy, stocky vine, pods long, round and green in color, of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth.



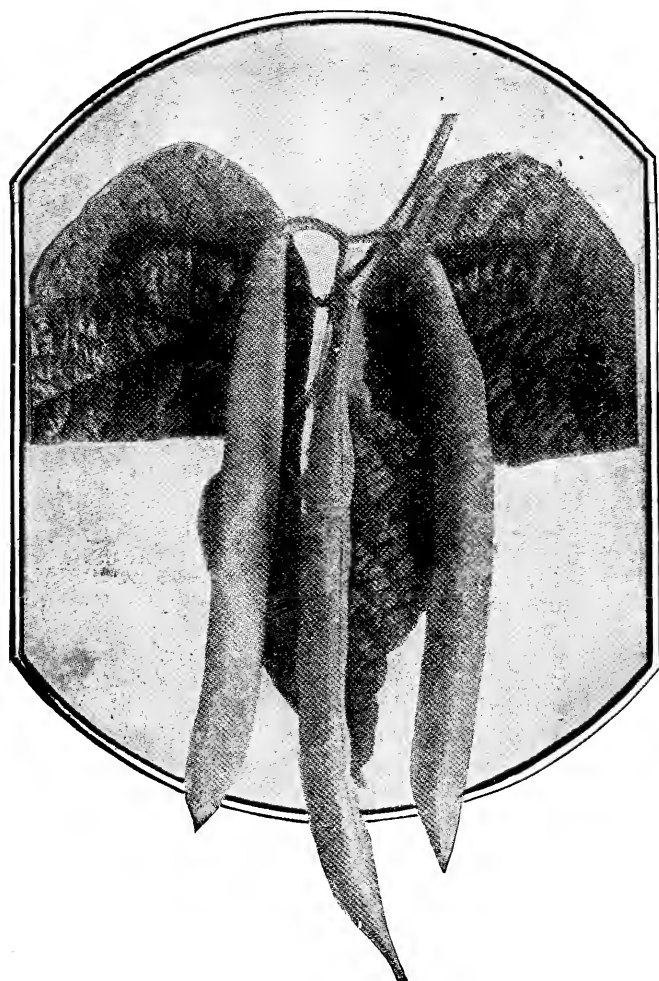
EARLY RED VALENTINE

Early Red Valentine.

For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the dwarf green podded sorts both for the home and market garden and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vines medium to large, erect, with dark green leaves. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. A very desirable green podded snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The vine is vigorous, spreading and productive. The pods are larger than those of the Red Valentine, but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Longfellow | Large White Marrow |
| Goddard or Boston Favorite.. | Prolific Tree |
| Improved White Kidney.... | Vineless Marrow |
| Red Kidney | Navy |
| Boston Pea Bean..... | |



BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

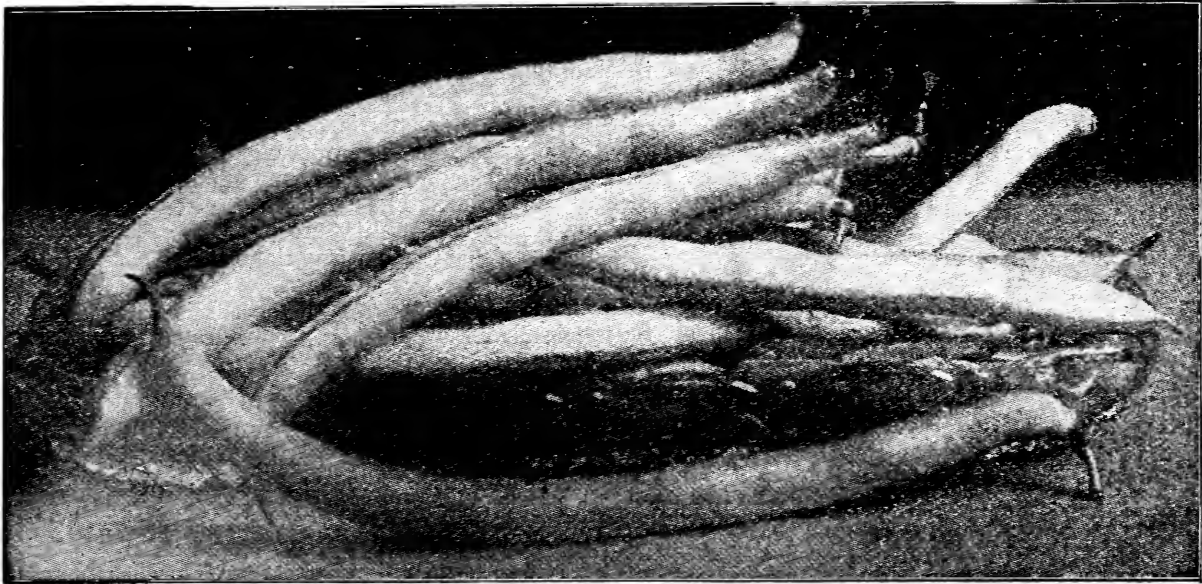
DWARF LIMA VARIETIES

Burpee's. The bush form of the true, luscious, large lima.

Fordhook. The bush form of the chubby or Potato Lima.

Henderson's. This is a bush form of the small Seiva pole bean.

BUSH BEANS—Wax Pods



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

Davis White Wax. This bean is adapted alike for the canner, market gardener, shipper or amateur. The dry bean is large, kidney-shaped, and white in color, making it one of the best for cooking in a dry state. Pods are long, meaty, flat in shape, and of a beautiful yellow color and fair quality.

Golden Wax. The old standard wax sort. Productive and early, with yellow semi-round pods of good quality; ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Improved Golden Wax. Rust proof, an improvement on the old style Golden Wax. Pod is semi-round, yellow, of good quality and has no string. Ready for picking 47 days from planting.

Prolific Black Wax. The old standard Black Wax Bush Bean. It is so good that it is worthy of special notice. The pods are round, brittle, of handsome golden yellow color, and of buttery flavor when cooked.

Webber Wax. Unquestionably one of the best wax podded beans ever introduced. It is a market gardeners bean, having been originated in one of the best market gardening sections of the West. It produces a deep golden colored pod of good length; shape semi-round, thick meated, stringless and of exceptional quality. Vines strong, holding the pods well up, with good leaf covering and bearing in profusion.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. Combines hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong

growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick, flat, when young and semi-round later; a very desirable variety.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. An excellent Wax Bean in every respect. Rust proof, tender, thick flat pods of very good quality. Very little string in early stages, developing a little when nearing maturity. Fit for table use 47 days from planting.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Pencil Pod Black Wax grows a taller, stronger and more vigorous bush than the Improved Prolific Black Wax, which is one of its parents. The other parent is the Round Pod Refugee or Thousand to One, and from this latter source the Pencil Pod Black Wax gets much of its vigor, hardiness and productiveness, and its long, slender, straight, handsome pod, shaped very much like a pencil.

Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee with Wax pods. Pods long, round, and of a golden yellow color. One of the earliest, quality excellent, and is fit for picking 57 days from planting. A very fine canning bean.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Hardy and productive, pods long, broad, thick, flat and of a delicate waxy yellow, of excellent quality and with no string in the early growth, ready for table 48 days from planting.

Hodson Wax. The creamy-white flat pods are six to seven inches long, by three-eighths of an inch wide. The pods are late in maturing and are unusually free from blight or rust.

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, dry beans, long, oval, dun-colored.

Scarlet Runner. A great favorite, both ornamental and useful.

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. Beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with wine red, and of the highest quality, either green or dry.

Red Speckled Cut Short. (Corn Hill). This is the best sort to plant in hills of corn.

Dutch Case Knife. Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some and so may be used for a corn hill bean.

Dreer's Improved Lima. Also called Challenger Lima, Thorburn's Lima, Potato Lima, etc. This is a bean of rather peculiar shape, being thick and plump rather than flat and oval.

King of the Garden Lima. This is the grand old standard market and family sort, which nothing can displace from public favor.

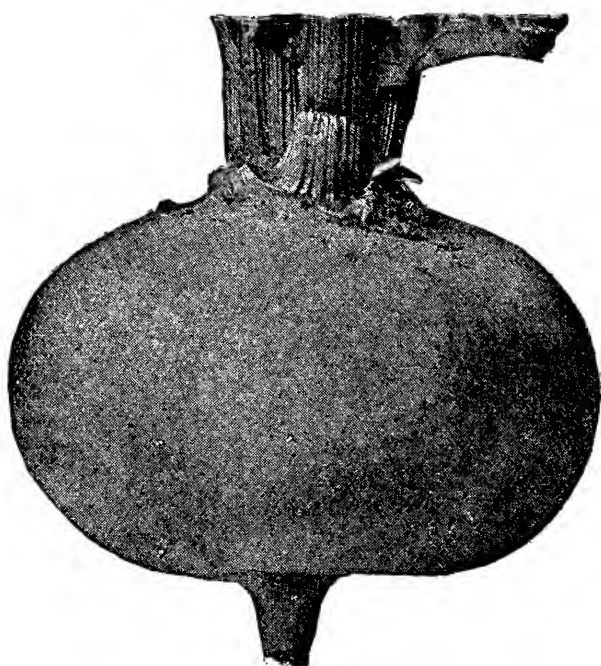
White Creaseback. This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness.

Lazy Wife. Immensely popular everywhere.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva. Very early and productive, pods short, curved, thin, flat, beans white, small, kidney-shaped.

Large White Lima. The large lima is a general favorite.

Worcester Pole.....
 Brocton Pole.....
 Golden Carmine Horticultural.....
 Mammoth Podded Horticultural.....
 Early Golden Cluster Wax.....
 Golden Champion Wax.....
 White Sickle Pole.....
 Siebert's Early Lima.....



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

TABLE BEETS

Crosby's Egyptian Beet. The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. They are also more spherical than the Extra Early Egyptian and we think of better quality. One of the best for early planting out of doors.

Crimson Globe. This is one of the finest beets yet introduced. Roots are not large, but very handsome. Round, and a clean, smooth surface. Leaves very small, with slender stems.

Early Egyptian. The well-known early variety. Color, extra dark, shape flat, quality excellent.

Bastians. An extra early variety, much esteemed by market men East and South. Color light.

Half Long Blood. One of the best for winter use. The roots are only half as long as the Long Blood, but weigh as much on account of their thickness. They are always smooth and handsome and their rich, dark red flesh is very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in the exposed portions.

Long Smooth Blood. The standard long late sort. Very dark, blood-red flesh, quality fine.

Early Bassano. A good early variety, similar to Egyptian in shape, but of lighter color.

Swiss Chard, or Silver. Used for its leaves.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. The best sort for general crop, In quality one of the finest, exceedingly dark, shape globular, having only one tap root. Very popular with market men.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Quality good, sweet and tender; color deep red; roots are turnip shaped, with small tap roots.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. A good variety for main crop. Keeps well. Like Edmand's, but lighter color.

Lentz Turnip. Of similar size and shape to the Bastian Turnip; top small. Early and profitable.

Early Eclipse. A very early maturing beet especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Root nearly globular, with a small tap and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

CATTLE AND SUGAR BEETS

Sugar Beets, as well as Mangels, are most valuable for stock feeding. There is no better paying root crop than either. They keep well, and, as a change of food, are excellent.

Five Pounds Will Sow One Acre

Long Red. A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. It stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh white and rose colored.

Yellow Globe. Globular shaped roots. More productive than Long Red in shallow soil. Very nutritious and a good keeper.

Golden Tankard. Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow, flesh yellow circled with white. Unequaled for feeding stock.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. In general the most desirable beet for the factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest beets in cultivation.

Klein Wanzleben. A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved, yielding from twelve to eighteen tons per acre, and containing about the same amount of sugar. It grows below the surface, and the green leaves are rather large and spreading, with wavy edges.



GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL

CARROTS

Early Short Horn. A fine early variety, good for home use. Eastern market gardeners use this sort for bunching.

Guerande, or Ox Heart. Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of 7 inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh, bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer growing sorts would not thrive in it. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature equally good for stock.

Chantenay. Tops medium size; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color, deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper, and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

Danvers. Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. This is a popular field variety, and although the roots are shorter they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested.

St. Valery. A good late variety. It grows long, shape uniform, tapering from a wide shoulder to a point.

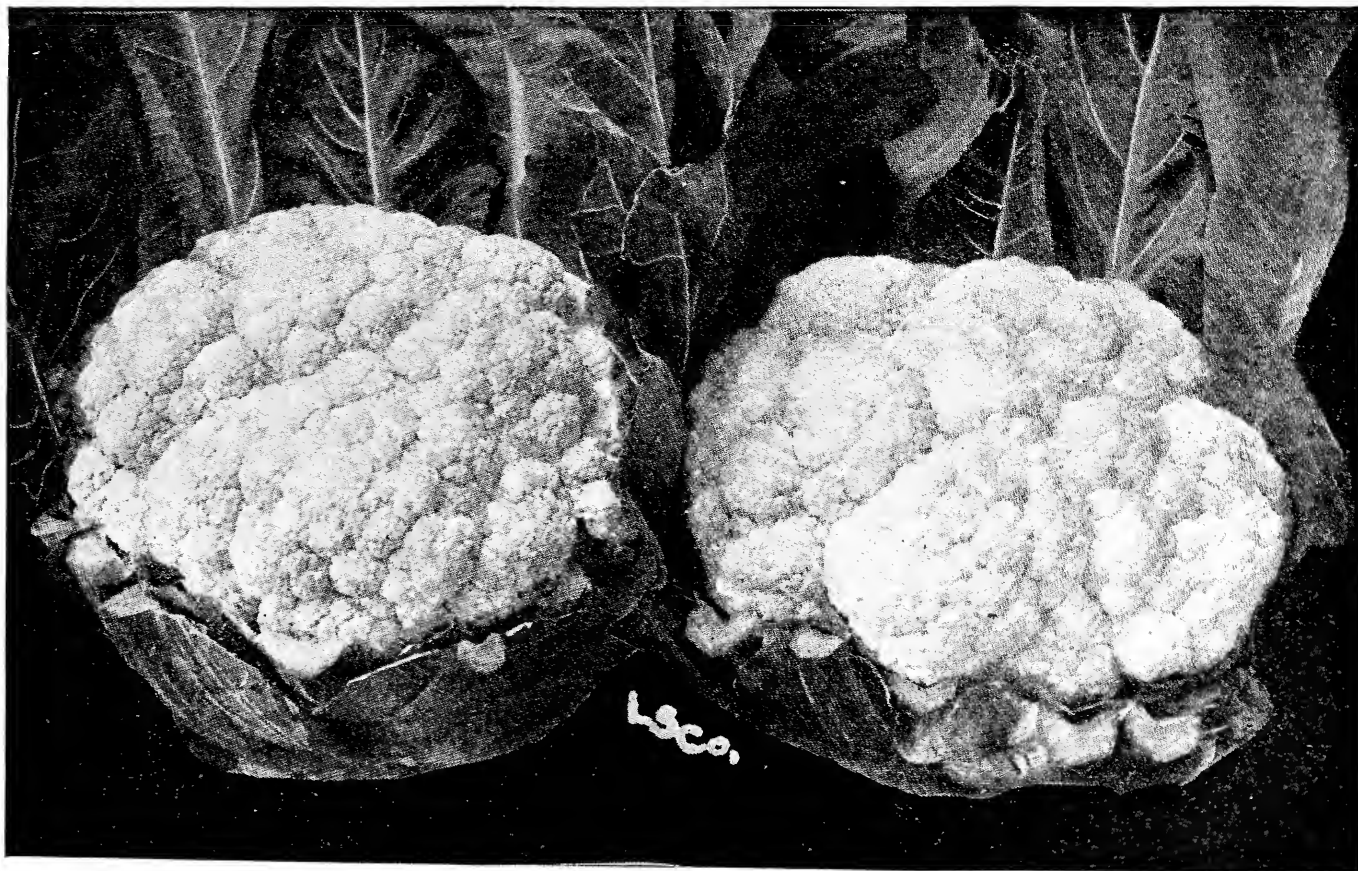
Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground, grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding.

Improved Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selections of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots comparatively shorter than the Long Orange and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater.



DANVERS CARROT

CAULIFLOWER



EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball. The leading cauliflower in all sections, and unquestionably the purest strain of cauliflower seed to be had. Heads uniform, of desirable market size and of snowy whiteness. After seven years' competitive tests it is pronounced by expert cauliflower growers to be the best for both early and late planting.

Large Algiers. A valuable late sort sure to head, of the best quality, and very popular with market gardeners everywhere. Plant large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the late sorts.

CABBAGE

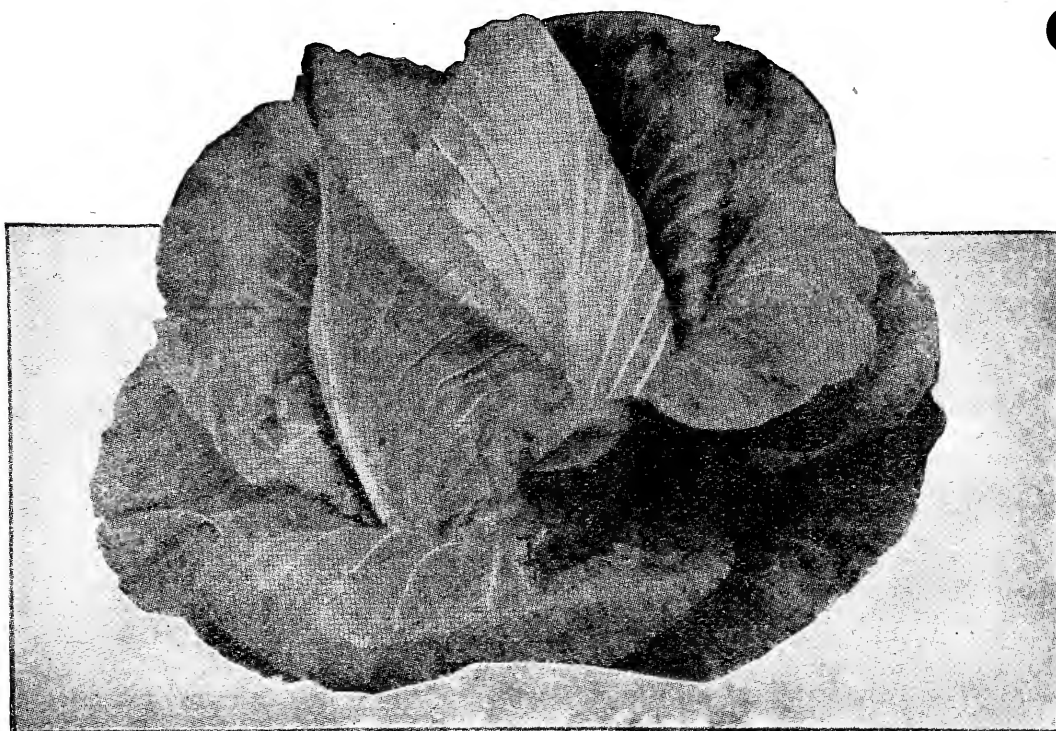
Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. The most popular of the pointed head varieties. Exceedingly early, a good cropper, heads of good size, solid and uniform.

Early Spring Cabbage. The earliest flat head, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield. Yields more than the early pointed heads. Solid, uniform and finely grained heads.

Early Winningstadt. An early pointed head variety of excellent quality, not as early as the Wakefield but larger.

Henderson's Early Summer. A standard summer variety. Heads large and solid.

Fottler's Early Brunswick. An early fall variety, well known and popular.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

All Head Early. One of the finest early flat-head cabbages.

Early York. A standard pointed head variety, second early.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. An early cabbage of good size. Heads are flat and very solid.

Henderson's Succession. A good summer cabbage; also makes a good cabbage to succeed itself.

All Seasons. A fine variety for any season, a good shape and size.

Volga. One of the earliest main crop cabbages of superior quality. Very desirable where a large, uniformly round head with short stem and compact growth is wanted.

Early Drumhead. This popular variety follows the Faultless in heading and is one of the most valuable varieties grown.

Louisville Drumhead. This fine cabbage is very popular with the kroust makers. It is a medium late variety.



GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

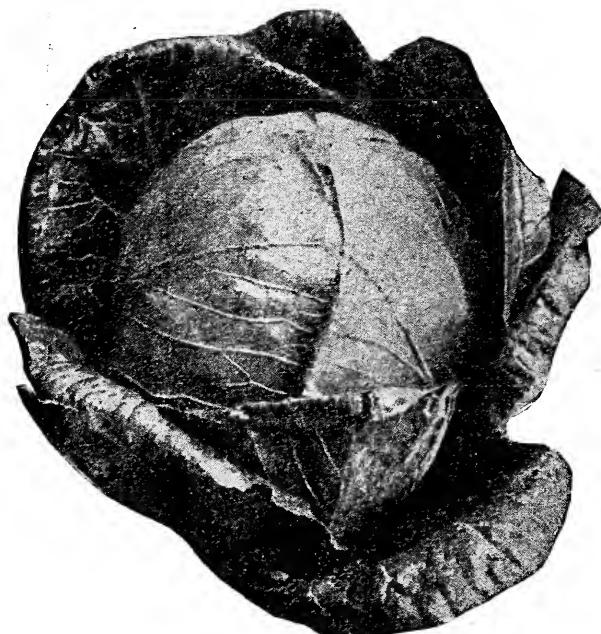
Faultless Cabbage. The favorite second early cabbage. The product of this seed outsells any other second early cabbage. It can be marketed in the early summer; during midsummer, in the fall and early winter, making it the best all purpose variety.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

This is an excellent mid-summer variety. It comes in about a week earlier than All Seasons, makes a nice large head, has few outer leaves and can be planted close. Our tests show it to be worthy of a place among the new varieties of merit and we can recommend it as a good addition to the list.

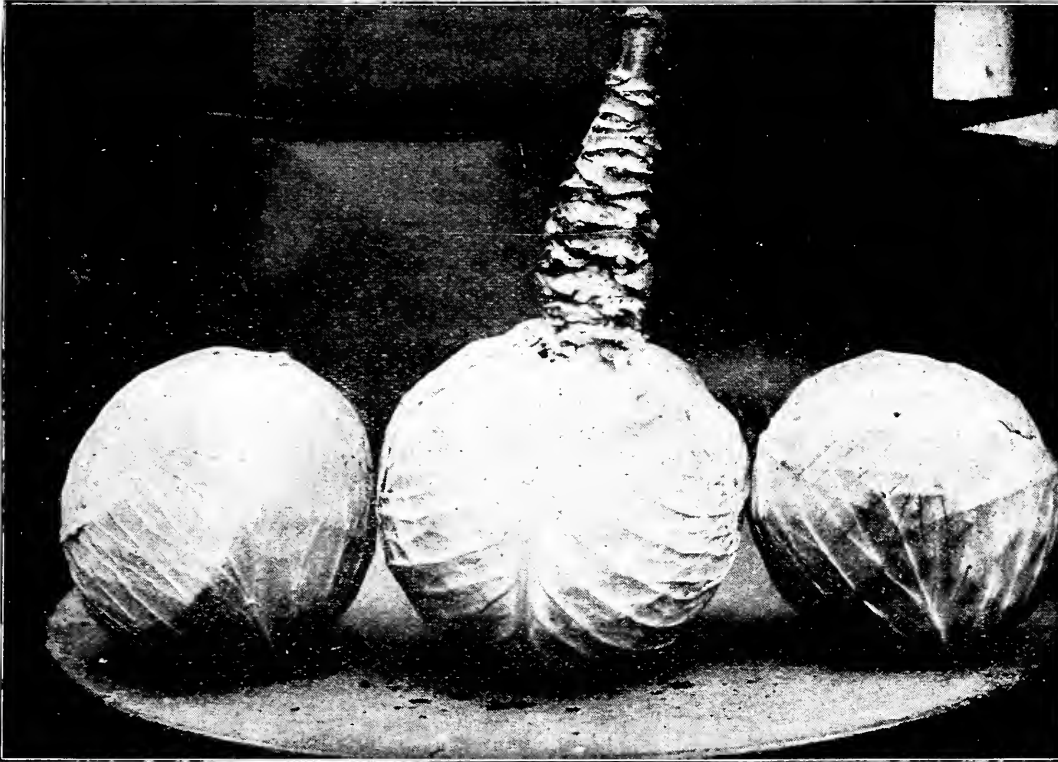
COPENHAGEN MARKET

A new early variety, popular with market gardeners. It is one of the finest early round-headed cabbage in cultivation. It is desirable on account of the remarkable characteristic of maturing the heads all at the same time, enabling the grower to gather his crop with less expense and permitting the cleaning of the land at the first cutting.



COPENHAGEN MARKET

CABBAGE



HOLLAND WINTER CABBAGE

Holland. The favorite winter cabbage with market gardeners. It is as hard as a rock, and a small head will weigh as much as a large head of any other variety. The leaves lap over and make a head in which there is no waste.

Cabbage Seed is one of the things that requires care in the selection. Price should be held in minor importance compared with quality. The best is always the Cheapest.

Premium Flat Dutch. This variety of late cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use. It makes a large solid head which keeps long without bursting, and is adapted to a more varied climate than probably any other variety we grow.

Large Late Drumhead. A late variety of large size.

Sure Head. A fine variety for main crop. A good shipper and sure header.

Danish Ball Head. A good main crop variety; popular with many of the gardeners. Similar to Holland, but not so uniform in heading.

Stonemason Drumhead. A late large heading variety; but not as fine grained as others.

Marblehead Mammoth. A large late variety of fairly good quality.

Improved American Savoy. Closely approaching the cauliflower in delicacy and delicious flavor. The best of all the Savoy for general market or home use. It has a short stump, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and is a sure header.

Mammoth Rock Red. The largest heading of any red sort. Heads are hard, of deep red color, quality excellent.

Red Drumhead. The standard pickling variety. A good keeper.

Prairie Winter Cabbage. This new cabbage is a direct cross of the **Luxemberg** and the **Holland** and combines the good points of both. It has the shorter stem and more lasting color of the **Luxemberg** with the rounder head of the **Holland**. The combination gives a cabbage that is superior to either.



PRAIRIE WINTER CABBAGE

CELERY

Golden Self-Blanching. The best self-blanching sort. It acquires a handsome golden color without having to be hilled up, which makes it a valuable market sort.

White Plume. A good self-blanching sort, good for fall use, but does not keep well.

Giant Golden Heart. This variety attains a large size, but still remains crisp and tender. It is a fine keeper and is the favorite on the Chicago market.

Kalamazoo. This is the variety used by the celebrated celery growers of Kalamazoo, Mich., and is of great merit.

Perfection Heartwell. A finely flavored, good keeping sort, hardy and solid.

Crawford's Half Dwarf. The favorite variety in eastern markets; a good keeper of vigorous growth.

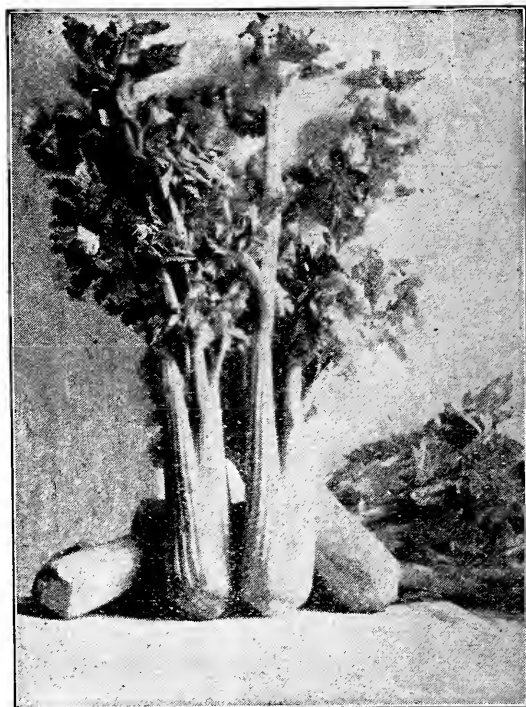
Pink Plume. Similar to White Plume, but having stalks suffused with pink.

Giant Pascal. This is the best keeper of all of the late sorts; very solid and crisp. This variety is unsurpassed for market garden.

Winter Queen. It has the strong robust growth of the Giant Pascal, but the plants, being only of medium height, are of better length for bunching for market as well as more desirable for serving on the table.

Evan's Triumph. One of the best late sorts.

Boston Market. For many years one of the most popular sorts in the markets of Boston.



GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING

GERMAN CELERY OR CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague. Has a large smooth root, and is the finest of all celeriac.

Apple Shaped. Not as smooth as the above but of good form.

Turnip Rooted. This is the ordinary and well known variety.

CUCUMBER

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. A variety esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in this vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines. Color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early cucumber.



CELERIAC, LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling. A favorite with pickle growers and commercial gardeners, and good for table use. Quite productive. Fruit small, uniform in size.

Early Cluster. Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort.

Early Frame or Short Green. An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles.

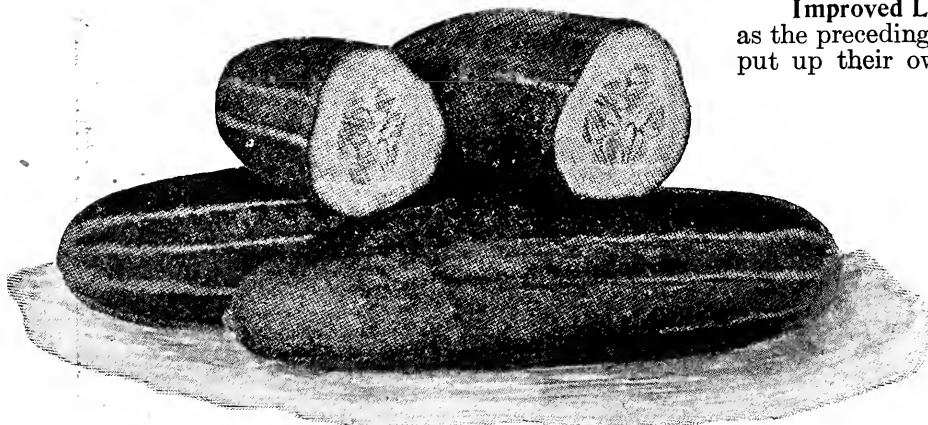
Nichol's Medium Green. A valuable and handsome variety, in shape between White Spine and Long Green. An excellent sort for pickles and useful for forcing. Very prolific. Fruit straight and smooth; color dark green, flesh tender and crisp.

Davis Perfect. In color, a dark, glossy green; shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white.

Improved Long Green. Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long and slim, not surpassed in quality by any variety.

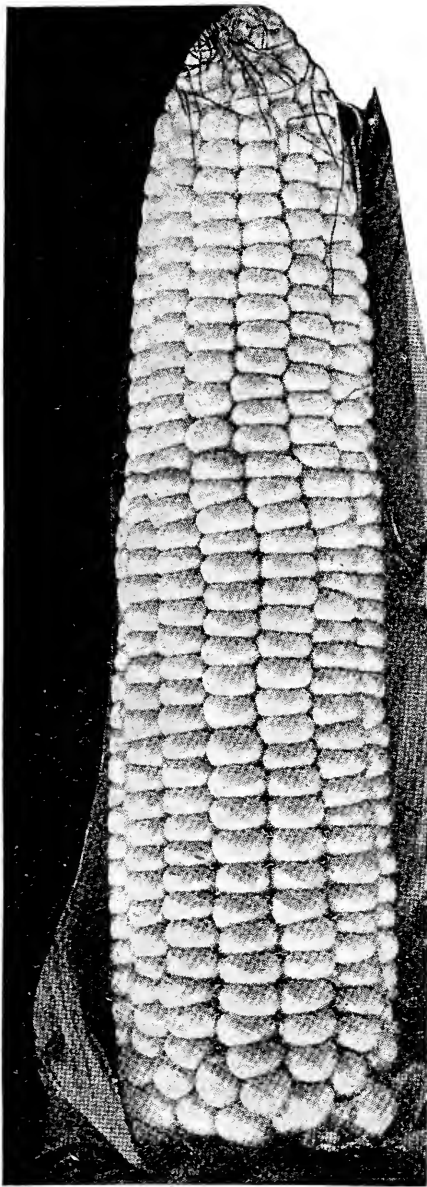
Evergreen White Spine. Is the most profitable cucumber for the market gardener. Best for the greenhouse, hot bed or for outdoor culture.

Early White Spine. One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor.



EARLY WHITE SPINE

SWEET CORN



WHITE COB CORN

Mammoth White Cory. The ears are twelve rowed, white cobbled, and covered with very large white grains of good quality.

Early Cory Red Cob. This variety is the favorite for first early, and no other variety has proved earlier.

White Cob Cory. This is an improvement over the Early Cory, as the cob is white, which gives it a finer appearance. It is as early as the Early Cory and of excellent quality.

Chicago Market or Ballard. This is the largest and best early corn in existence, twelve rowed, white cobbled and of exceedingly fine quality.

Premo Sweet Corn. A "sixty-day" sweet corn, and is thus described by the originators: "It not only combines all the merits of the leading early varieties, but it is also really superior to them all in size, quality and yield. Premo can be planted fully as early as the Adams for the young plants withstand slight frosts.

Extra Early Adams. This is an extra early field variety, but is much used as an early market variety, being sweet and juicy.

Early Minnesota. One of the standard early sorts. Ready for market two weeks later than Cory or Chicago Market.

Perry's Hybrid. An early variety of splendid quality. Kernels tinged with pink when ripe, with white cob.

New Champion. This corn is unsurpassed for market use, owing to its large size and fine appearance. It is medium early.

Golden Bantam. A very early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality.

Narrow Grained Evergreen. This is a new type of Stowell's Evergreen, worked up by S. F. Leonard after years of experimenting and selecting.

Moore's Early Concord. A well known, early variety of large size, twelve rowed and of excellent quality. This makes a fine market corn.

Kendall's Early Giant. A valuable early sweet corn.

Crosby's Early. An early corn of large size and choice quality. It has long been a standard variety.

Metropolitan. A new early sort, only a few days later than Cory.

Country Gentleman. There is no sweet corn that compares with the Country Gentleman for sweetness.

Black Mexican. This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white; but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black.

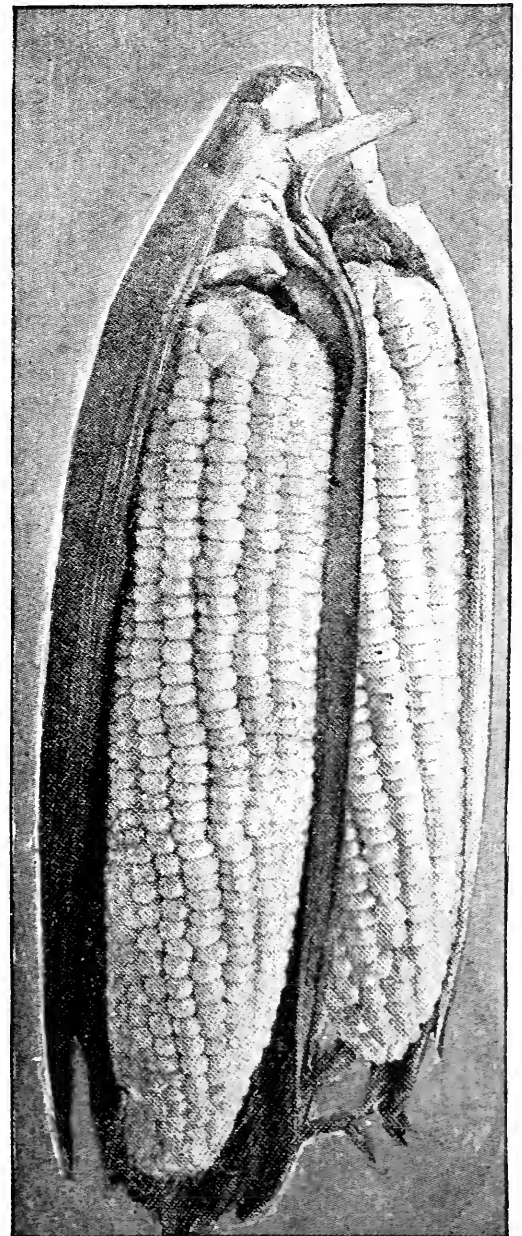
Old Colony. This variety is two weeks earlier than the Evergreen, and almost as large.

Early Evergreen. The ears of this new corn grow 8 inches long, are mostly 14 to 18 rows.

Zigzag Evergreen. This fine new strain possesses distinct characteristics.

Mammoth Sugar. A large late variety having ears of mammoth size, 14 to 20 rows.

Stowell's Evergreen. This standard main crop variety excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is more popular than any other for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of stock to grow seed from, as this variety has a tendency to deterioration and a shorter grain which makes it less sugary and desirable.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN



CORN SALAD

CORN SALAD

Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce. This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like Spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. Sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. Like most salad plants, greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them.

CRESS

Curled, or Pepper Grass. This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart.

True Water. This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of roots.



TRUE WATER CRESS

COLLARDS

Georgia, Southern or Creole A variety of cabbage known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "greens." It is extensively used in the south, where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter.



CHERVIL

CHERVIL

A hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing.

Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil, and when plants are well established transplant to about one foot apart.

Curled. Greatly superior to the old, plain variety, being earlier, more handsome, and having fully as fine perfume and flavor.

CHICORY

(French Endive)

Witloof Chicory. The principal merit of this variety consists in the width of its leaves and the large size of their ribs. When blanched, it forms the vegetable which the Belgians call Witloof. When properly grown

and blanched it resembles a head of Cos Lettuce.

Large-rooted, or Coffee. Our stock is the improved type, with very much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. The dried and prepared roots are used quite extensively as a substitute or adulterant for coffee.

WITLOOF
CHICORY

CARDOON

(Cardo)

Smooth Solid Cardoon. Grown from the mild ribs of the leaves which are blanched and used in the same manner as celery. The main root is also used and when cooked in a proper way, is excellent. Thorough blanching is necessary in order to bring out the delicacy of flavor possessed by the Cardoon.



EGG PLANT

EGG PLANT

Improved New York Purple Spineless. Very large and smooth, fine dark color. Ours is the spineless plant, most preferred by our market gardeners, both east and west.

Black Pekin. A fine variety, bearing large, round, deep, purple fruits, fine grained, and of superior quality.

Early Long Purple. Early, hardy and productive; excellent for the table.

ENDIVE

One of the most refreshing and attractive of all autumn and winter salads. Sow seed from the middle of June until the end of August.

GER., Endivien. FR., Chicoree. SP., Endivia.

Green Curled. Beautifully curled, tender and crisp.

Moss Curled. More finely curled, and a heavier and more dense plant than Green Curled.

White Curled. Very tender when cut young; blanches readily.

Broad-Leaved Batavian. (Escarrole.) This variety is chiefly used in soups and stews; requires to be tied up in blanching.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Most of the varieties thrive best on rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed; or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April, and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Annis.....
Caraway.....
Coriander.....
Dill.....
Horehound.....
Sweet Marjoram.....
Sage—Broad Leaf.....
Saffron.....
Savory, Summer.....
Thyme.....

KALE

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

Siberian Kale, or Winter Sprouts. This is also called German Greens and is sometimes sold for Dwarf Green Curled Kale, but it is not as curly as the Dwarf Curled Kale and is different from it in color. The Leaves are smooth in the center, having a fringed edge. Color has a bluish tinge, not the deep green of the Dwarf Curled Kale.

Dwarf Green Moss Curled. Leaves yellowish green, very compact and beautifully curled; sow in September for winter and early spring use.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Leaves bright green, curled, very tender and fine flavored; an excellent sort for private gardens.

KOHL-RABI

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 150 feet.

Earliest Erfurt. A white tender variety, with a smooth root and very short top; the best variety for outdoor culture.

Early Short Leaved White Vienna. The finest for market. Flesh white and tender.

Early Purple Vienna. Bluish purple; similar to the above, except in color.

LEEK

Large American Flag. Large, hardy and of excellent quality.

Giant Carentan. The favorite market variety, large, thick stem, of mild flavor and attractive appearance.

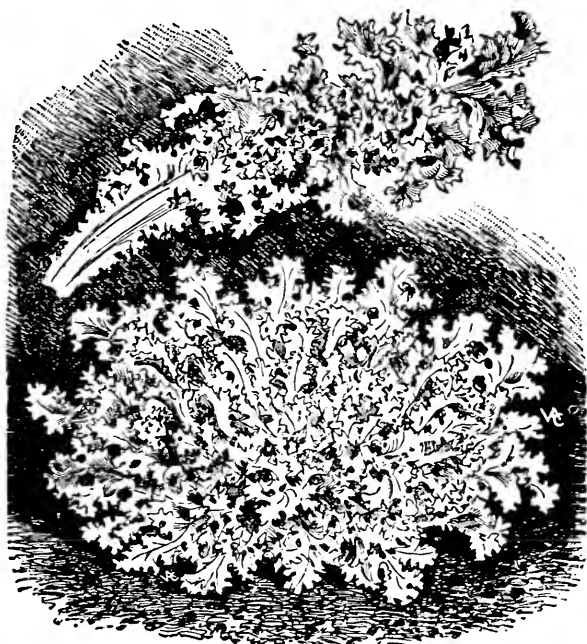
Musselburgh. Grows to a very large size, with broad leaves, spreading like a fan; hardy, of excellent quality.

London Flag. An old and popular sort; one of the hardiest and best for winter use.

MARTYNIA

The Martynia or Unicorn Plant, is quite ornamental in growth, quickly forming large bushes and bearing handsome gloxinia-like flowers. When young and tender the seed pods make excellent pickles.

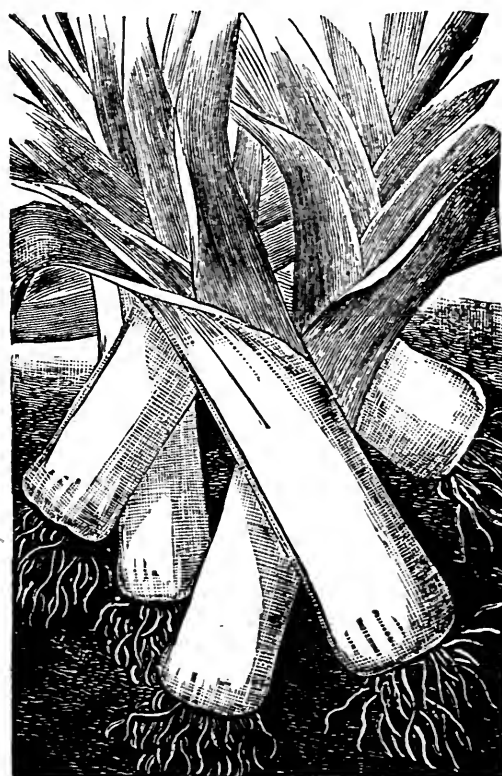
Martynia Proboscidea. The best variety for pickles.



CURLED ENDIVE



CURLED SCOTCH KALE



LARGE FLAG LEEK

LETTUCE



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

Black Seeded Simpson. This is the most popular early sort on the market. Forms large, loose heads. Leaves thin and exceeding tender, of light green to golden yellow. Best sort for forcing or outdoor early planting.

Early Curled Simpson White Seed. Forms a close, compact mass of curly yellowish green leaves. Good for cold frames or early planting for outdoors.

Grand Rapids Forcing. Preferred by a great many to the Black Seeded Simpson, on account of being a tougher leaved lettuce. This makes it a fine sort for shipping, as it does not break so easily, and stands longer without wilting.

Paris White Cos. The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of conical form, eight or nine inches in height, to be tied up to insure blanching.

and five or six inches in diameter. To be had in perfection it requires

Early Curled Silesia. A very tender sort, with fine curled leaves

Boston Curled. Curled leaves of good quality, a popular variety among eastern growers.

Prize Head. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish-red and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large, loose head.

Hanson. Heads large, hearts quickly and stands the summer well; quality excellent.

New York. The large white heads resemble cabbage in their solidity, and frequently weighs two and three pounds each. The quality is superb, being crisp, rich and tender. It withstands the heat well, making a fine variety for all seasons.

The Deacon. A magnificent butter head lettuce. It stands the hot weather without becoming bitter or running to seed, and bears fine, large heads of superb quality. Light green outside, and within a beautiful cream yellow of delicious rich, buttery flavor. Highly recommended for home or market use.

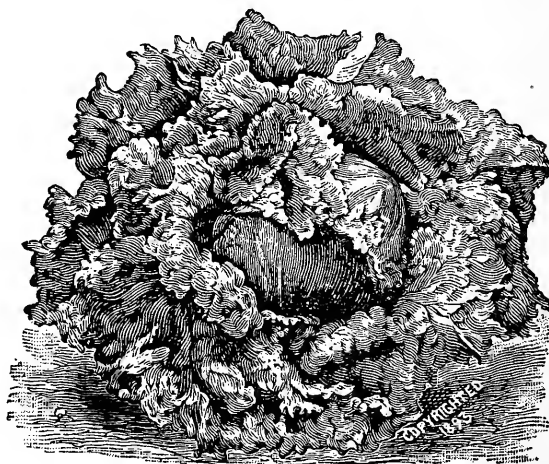
Early Tennis Ball, White Seed. A good early sort, and used largely by eastern gardeners for forcing.

Early Tennis Ball, Black Seed. A good lettuce for early use. The heads are small, but very crisp and solid.

California Cream Butter. A grand, good butter lettuce. The heads are of good size, round and solid; outside, medium green; within, the leaves are a rich cream yellow color. Rich and buttery in taste.

Hubbard Market. A large heading variety, good for either forcing or sowing in open ground.

St. Louis Head. The most popular and satisfactory head lettuce with market gardeners. It forms a fine head, is tender and crisp, and is very slow to run to seed. Outer leaves are light green, and the inner ones are bright, creamy yellow, of a very fine flavor. Altogether, we recommend it as being the best head lettuce for general use.



HANSON

All Seasons. One of the best all head lettuces, standing the hot sun better than any other sort. Slow to seed.

May King. Plant this lettuce for the first early head lettuce. It is equally good for outdoor planting or forcing. The outer leaves have a slightly brownish tinge, while the heart is a beautiful yellow, very crisp and tender.

Big Boston. This variety is identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market Lettuce, but is double the size. It is about one week later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head will make it a most valuable sort. A most desirable variety, either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting.



BIG BOSTON



MUSK MELON

Rocky Ford. This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh green, very sweet and highly flavored.

Chicago Market. This we consider the best Nutmeg for earliness of maturity, large and uniform size, thickly netted skin, small seed cavity, deep green flesh, juicy delicious flavor and freedom from rot. A favorite with all who prefer a green flesh sort.

Jenny Lind. Vines rather small but vigorous and productive. Fruits small, somewhat flattened, deeply ribbed and well netted. Flesh green and exceedingly sweet.

Skillman's Netted. An excellent early melon with fine, tender flesh.

Netted Gem. The best early melon known. Shipped to every market of note, in great quantities, every year. Medium size, but of excellent flavor.

Early Hackensack. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse but juicy and sweet.

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A very large, green fleshed melon. The vines are hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruits are nearly round, usually somewhat flattened; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting.



EARLY HACKENSACK.



THE OSAGE MUSK MELON.

Paul Rose. A yellow fleshed sort of suitable size for a crate melon and of excellent quality. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits oval, slightly ribbed and densely netted.

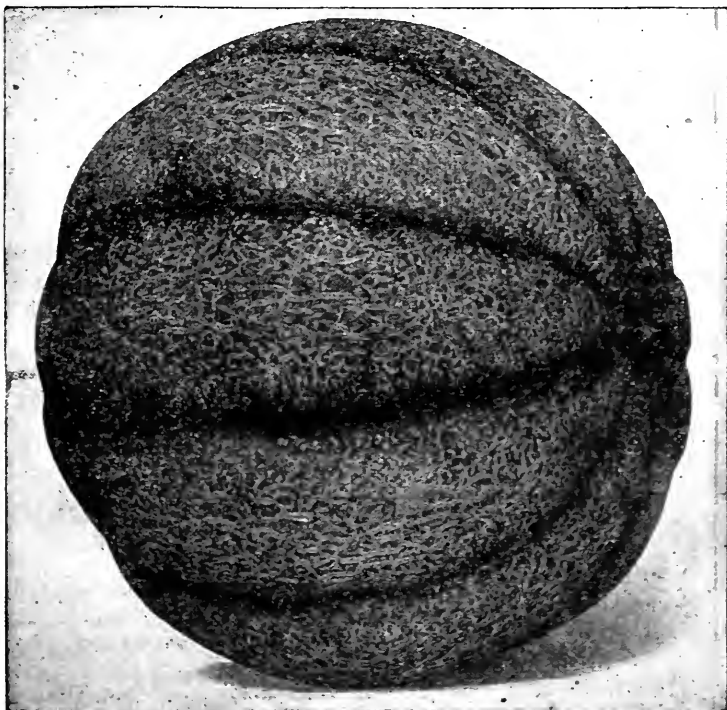
Emerald Gem. A very early, yellow fleshed melon of small to medium size. One of the very best for the home garden.

Burrell Gem. This is an orange fleshed netted Gem or Rocky Ford.

Tip Top Musk Melon. The illustration shows a specimen of our strain of this popular melon. This very productive melon is of medium to large size, nearly round, slightly ribbed and fairly well covered with shallow netting. The flesh is deep yellow in color. The universal testimony of every one using Tip Top is that every fruit produced, whether big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one—sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm, but not hard-fleshed, eatable to the very coating.

Baltimore, or Acme. The fruits are medium sized, oval or long oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, and are covered when ripe with coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green, well flavored and sweet. This variety is a very productive, sure cropper of good quality.

The Osage. Is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color, somewhat netted and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick, of firm texture, rich salmon in color; highly flavored and delicious to the rind. Cavity very small. It is a remarkable keeper and a good shipping melon.



TIP TOP MUSK MELON.

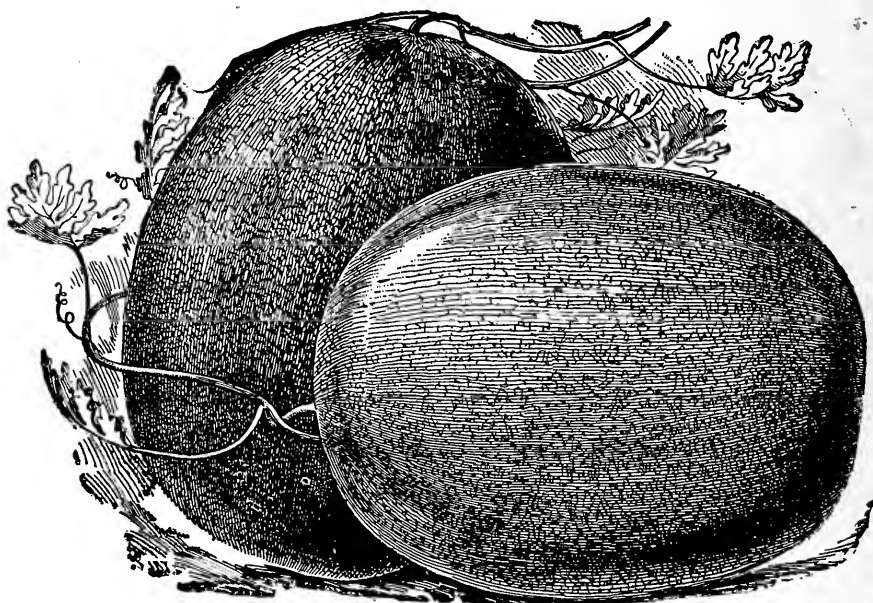
WATER MELON

Sweet Heart Water Melon. This melon is early, large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval and the color mottled light to a very light green. Flesh bright red, solid, but tender and very sweet.

Florida Favorite. A very large, long melon mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent.

Cole's Early. Very hardy, a sure cropper and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of dark red color; rind is thin and extremely brittle, hence not desirable for shipping purposes, but possessing all the other most desirable features. We highly recommend it for home use.

Kleckley Sweets. A splendid sort. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size; oval; color dark, mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes.



SWEETHEART WATER MELON.



KLECKLEY SWEETS

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake. One of the largest varieties and stands shipment long distances. Fruit cylindrical, square at the ends, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet.

Ice Cream. Medium sized with very sweet, scarlet flesh. A good variety for main crop.

Kolb's Gem. Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy.

Tom Watson. Originated near Augusta, Ga., a few years ago; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made; shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Vick's Early | Peerless | Triumph |
| Dark Icing | Jumbo | Cuban Queen |
| McIver's Sugar | Dixie | Duke Jones |
| Red Seed Citron | Light Icing | Bradford |
| Phinney's Early | Green Seed Citron | |
| Mountain Sweet | Halbert Honey | Success |
| | Iceberg | |

MUSHROOM SPAWN

For the money invested, no more profitable crop. Once started, it is easy to continue. The supply never equals the demand, so that a market is easily secured.

English. 1 lb. Bricks.

MUSTARD

Giant Southern Curled. The favorite in the south.

Fordhook Fancy, or Ostrich Plume. Same as above.

Chinese or Large Leaved Mustard. The large leaves which often measure 14 inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plants will continue to yield until frosty weather. Leaves are eaten boiled, like spinach.

Bloomsdale, Large Leaved. Same as the Chinese Mustard described above.

White. Best for general use.

Brown. Stronger than above.

NASTURTIUM

Tall Mixed Garden. Grown not only for ornament but the beautiful orange colored flowers and foliage are used for garnishing and the young leaves or shoots are excellent for salads. The green seed pods are greatly esteemed by many for use in mixed pickles.

Dwarf Mixed Garden. Same as above, except that it grows in dwarf form.



SPECIAL GLOBE ONIONS



RED GLOBE

WHITE GLOBE

YELLOW GLOBE

Our three Globes bring more money to the onion grower and sell quicker than any other varieties. Our Yellow Globe is the Standard Yellow, our Red Globe is the Standard Red and our White Globe is the Standard White. These stocks are quite superior to the ordinary run of Southport Globes.

Red Globe. A fine large globe-shaped onion, of mild flavor. It is a good keeper, excellent for main crop.

White Globe. A very handsome onion, of splendid quality. Keeps well. It has a good, strong flavor. The best sort for early green onions from seed.

Yellow Globe. This is a large, handsome yellow variety. Shape, perfectly globular; quality fine. A splendid keeper.

ONION SEED—Standard Sorts

Large Red Wethersfield. We have a very fine and select strain of this sort. Color is deep purplish red, flesh white, moderately grained and very firm. Yields an enormous amount per acre, and is one of the best winter keeping onions.

Extra Early Flat Red. This variety matures from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Red Wethersfield. The color is a deep rich red, fine grain and close.

Australian Brown Onion. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. The color of the skin is a clear amber brown.

Southport Yellow Globe. A large, perfectly shaped Globe onion and an excellent onion for keeping throughout the winter. A very heavy cropper, handsome in appearance and a good dark yellow color.

Yellow Globe Danvers. This fine onion is of large size. An early and abundant cropper. Bulbs very thick, flat or slightly convex bottoms, full oval top with small neck and rich brownish yellow skin.

Michigan Yellow Globe. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical with very small necks and the largest diameter below the center of the bulbs of a rich orange color.

Ohio Yellow Globe. An early Globe onion, small neck and very uniform in size and color. Very popular in the marsh onion sections of Ohio and Indiana.

Southport Red Globe. This is a fine keeper. Large size and considered one of the best red onions. Flesh is fine grained, very mild and tender.

Philadelphia Silver Skin. Very desirable for family use. Flavor mild and pleasant.

White Portugal. American Silver Skin. This is the best sort to sow for onion sets or for pickling. When sown thickly for either it makes a small, round, hard bulb.

Southport White Globe. This grows to a very large size and is a perfectly globe-shaped onion. Color is a clear pure white. This variety is used by market gardeners for bunching.

Prizetaker. Grows to an immense size and for fall marketing is unexcelled. Although of such great size, it is very hardy and a fair Winter keeper, as it ripens up hard and firm; very fine grained, and of mild, delicate flavor. The outside skin is rich yellow while the flesh is white. To get the best results from this onion the seed is sown in beds and transplanted. It will, however, make a good crop if sown in the ordinary way.

Early Flat Yellow Danvers. A good variety, but not as round or quite as early as the Yellow Globe Danvers.

Yellow Strasburg, or Dutch. One of the oldest varieties. Bulbs quite flat, of good size.

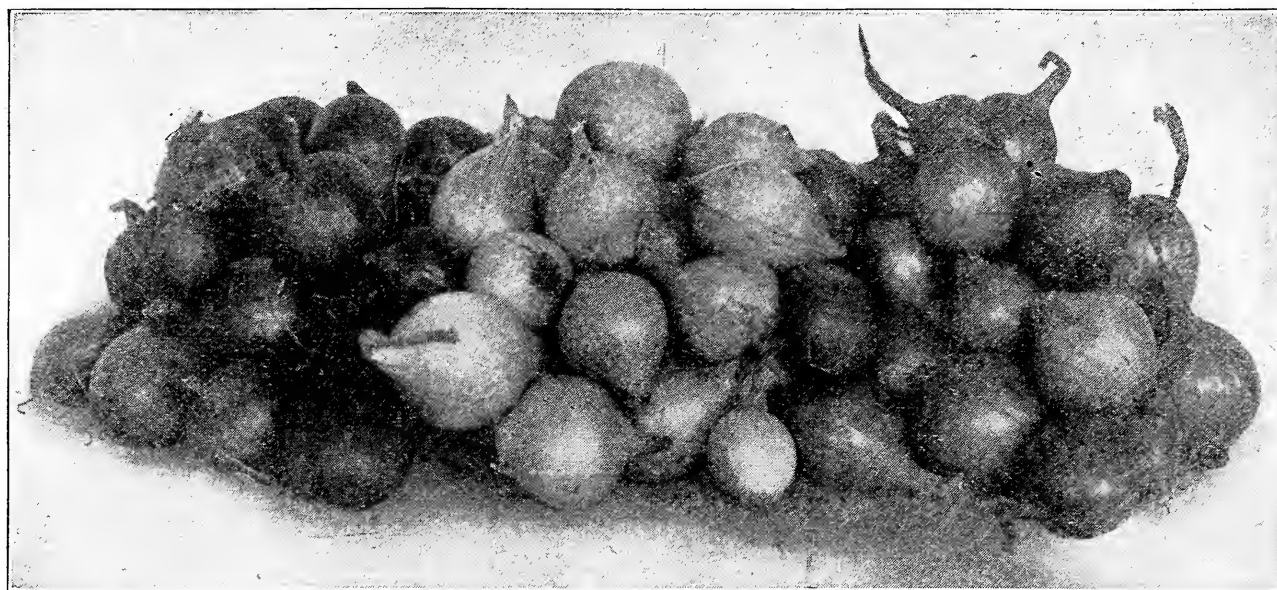
New White Queen is a fine early silver skinned variety, of beautiful form and rapid growth, and possessing fine keeping qualities.

Bermuda Red. A very early pale red onion, grown extensively in the Bermudas and southern part of the United States for early shipping to northern markets.

Bermuda White. Mild flavored; yellowish in color; otherwise same as red.

Crystal White Wax. This variety is popular at the south where the transplanting method of culture is practiced.

ONION SETS



RED

WHITE

YELLOW

Onion Sets. Should be planted as early in the spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set at any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three to four inches between them in the row. Any good soil will suit them. When grown in quantity, high cultivation is given in order to forward the crop for an early market. They are ready for use as soon as the bulbs begin to be of fair size. Those not used in green condition will ripen early in July and make nice Onions. Potato and top onions are grown from bulbs only, growing in clusters. These clusters are separated and the smaller ones kept for seed. There is no crop which pays better than the first load or so of green onions in the market. Onion Sets will make this crop for you. Why not grasp the opportunity offered? Our Sets are carefully grown and choice; they will give the largest returns for the money invested if the product is sold, or, excellent green onions for home use at a time when a fresh green vegetable is needed.

The varieties of Onion Sets are:

Red Bottom Sets
Winter Top Sets
Yellow Multipliers

White Bottom Sets
Potato Onions

Yellow Bottom Sets
White Multipliers

Genuine Top Sets
Shallots

OKRA OR GUMBO

This vegetable is too little grown, as its green pods impart a fine flavor and consistency to soups and stews; the pods can also be dried for winter. It is universally used throughout the south, and is as easily raised in the north. So delicious is the flavor that when once used it will be grown every year.

Lady Finger. The plants are uniform in growth, and with their large hibiscus-like flowers make a pretty sight. The plants produce long, slender pods.

Dwarf Prolific or Density. A fine new variety, much dwarfer than the ordinary dwarf okra, and much more productive. Short, thick pods.

White Velvet Okra. The pods are perfectly round, smooth and of an attractive white velvet appearance; of superior flavor and tenderness.

Tall Green. A favorite at the south; called also Perkins Mammoth Long Pod.



OKRA

Send the address of your friends who are interested in a good garden and they will receive a copy of this catalogue.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

PARSLEY

Double Curled. The standard sort for outdoor culture, also highly prized by market gardeners for the greenhouse.

Champion Moss Curled. A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable.

Fern Leaved. This sort has a peculiar, fern shaped leaf. It is not so desirable as the more curled sorts.

Hamburg Rooted. The standard rooted sort. The leaves are used for soup, greens, and the roots, when sliced, are much esteemed.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown. Roots comparatively short, with a very smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a depression on the top or crown of the root.

Guernsey. The best sort for heavy, black soils. Where the soil is exceedingly rich this is the variety needed, as it makes a fine shaped root which does not grow too long.

PEPPERS

Sweet Mountain. Plants very vigorous and productive, growing upright, with moderately large leaves. Fruit very large, long, often eight inches or more in length, by two in diameter.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. A very large sort of inverted bell shape, suitable for filling or for mixed pickle. Flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts.

Ruby King. An improved American sort, reaching the largest size, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts.

Golden Upright. The fruits are large and of a beautiful rich golden yellow, tinged with blush red. The peppers are mild and as pleasant to the taste as Ruby King.

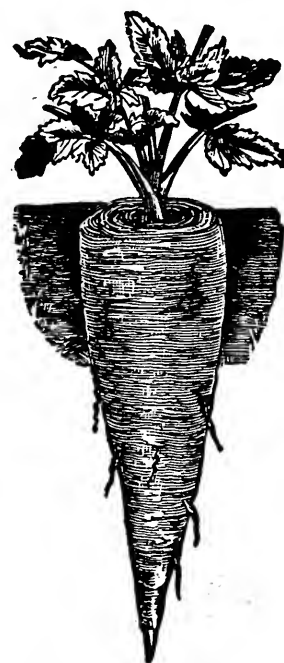
Red Cherry. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of bright, red, round fruit which is very pungent when ripe.

Chinese Giant Pepper. Without doubt one of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful, rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to speak of it in words of commendation.

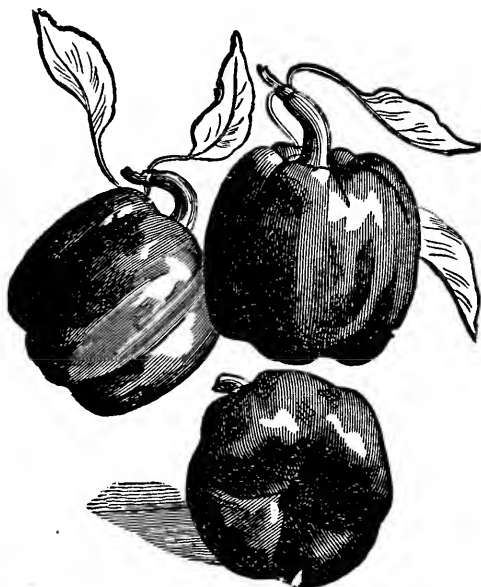
Golden Dawn. In shape it resembles the popular Bell or Bull Nose Pepper. It is of a most beautiful golden yellow color.

Red Chili. Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce.

Long Red Cayenne. A long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent.



HOLLOW CROWN
PARSNIP



BELL, OR BULL NOSE

PEAS

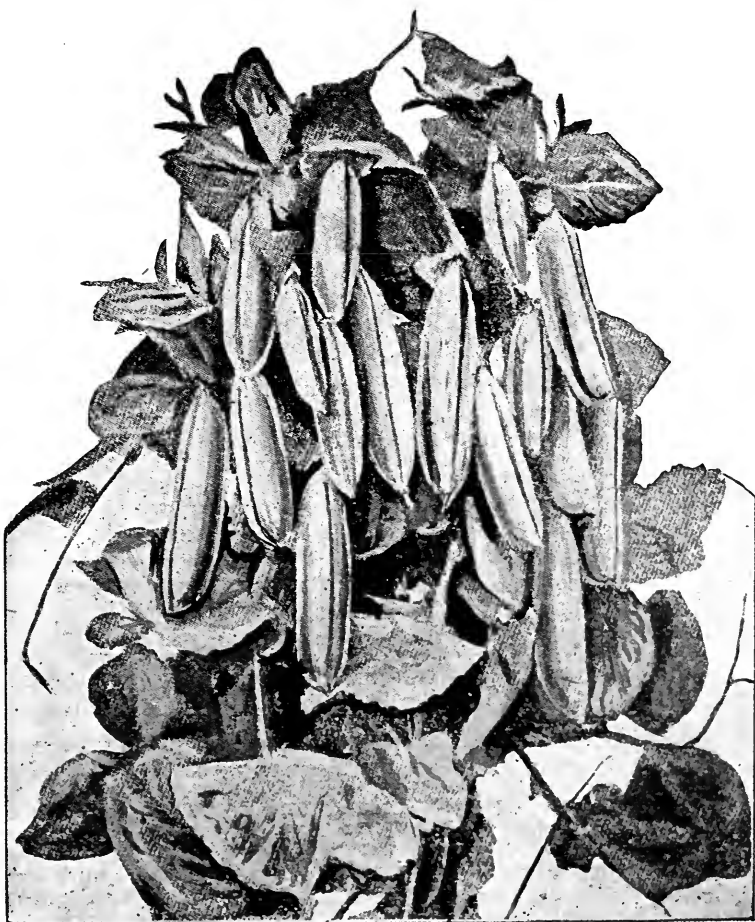
Alaska. Well known and extensively used, especially by Cannerymen. Very early, and when carefully grown, uniform in ripening. Vine is strong and vigorous, 2 to 2½ feet high, of a peculiar light green color; pods 2¼ to 2¾ inches long, straight and blunt at the end, and light in color.

First and Best. Early, productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth, 2½ to 3 feet in height and bearing straight pods 2½ to 2¾ inches long, round light in color, and blunt at the ends.

American Wonder. Vigorous, productive vines, with a luxuriant foliage, and producing the leaves on one side of the stalk, and growing from 9 to 12 inches high. On account of its dwarf habit of growth it is very desirable for private garden use. Pods are light colored, straight, round, about 2½ inches long, and blunt at the end.

Nott's Excelsior. Resembling Gems in habit, but more dwarf and uniform in growth, height, 12 to 17 inches, with rather light foliage.

William Hurst. Resembling American Wonder in habit, but more straggling and uneven in growth. Height, 16 to 18 inches, foliage dark. Vigorous and productive, bearing in profusion, long, curved pods, medium green in color, about 3 inches in length.



ALASKA PEAS

PEAS—Continued



TELEPHONE

Gems. Strong and vigorous in growth, producing vines from 18 to 24 inches in height, dark foliage, bearing pods singly on both sides of the stalk, beginning near the ground. Pods are almost straight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, light in color and blunt at the ends.

Advancer. Vines upright and vigorous in growth, hardy and productive. Height, 30 inches, foliage dark green. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, round, dark colored and blunt.

Sutton's Excelsior. Similar in habit of growth to Nott's Excelsior, but bearing very large, broad pods, well filled with large peas. Very tender, and of the most delicious flavor. Vines about 18 to 20 inches high, medium light in color with pods $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, light in color and blunt at the ends.

Horsford's Market Garden. Strongly resembling Premium Gem in habit of growth, but about one-third taller, vines growing 26 to 30 inches high.

Sutton's Dwarf Defiance. The vines, vigorous and hardy, about 2 feet in height, with coarse, dark green foliage, bearing long, broad pointed pods, dark green in color. Fit for picking 61 days from planting. Seed large green, wrinkled.

Abundance. Vigorous in growth and productive, bearing pods in great abundance, although of medium size and of excellent quality. Very similar in every respect to Horsford's Market Garden, except that it is a few days later, being fit for pickling 71 days from planting. Pods are dark green and blunt. Seed green, wrinkled and medium in size.

Telephone. Vines and leaves large and coarse. Foliage light green in color. Height, 40 to 50 inches, pods, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad pointed, medium green in color. Fit to pick 62 to 65 days from planting. Seed large, green, wrinkled.

Everbearing. Vigorous and branching in habit of growth. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Pods, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches long. Broad, light colored and blunt. Fit to pick 70 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, large in size.

Shropshire Hero. Strong, vigorous vines, 42 inches in height. Pods 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, blunt, light green in color. Fit for table use, 68 to 73 days from planting. Seed large, green, wrinkled.

Yorkshire Hero. Hardy, productive, and upright in growth, bearing near the top of the stalk, broad pointed pods with peas of a good quality. Foliage dark green, 23 to 28 inches in height. Pods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, blunt, light green in color.

Gradus. A large, wrinkled, early Pea, with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, filled with large peas, tender and of good quality and flavor. Very quick to germinate and mature with the early sorts. This pea will not stand adverse conditions, however, as well as some of the other sorts, and seed must be planted after all danger of early frost has passed. Seed large, cream colored, wrinkled.

Thomas Laxton. Closely resembling Gradus in habit, rapidity of growth, earliness and foliage, 26 to 30 inches high, and much hardier in every respect than Gradus.

Potlatch. Strong, vigorous vines, of even growth, 20 to 24 inches in height, with luxuriant dark foliage, bearing pods medium green in color, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length. Broad and pointed at the ends. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. The Potlatch is a variety from which anyone may expect great things. Fit for table use, 61 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, large in size.

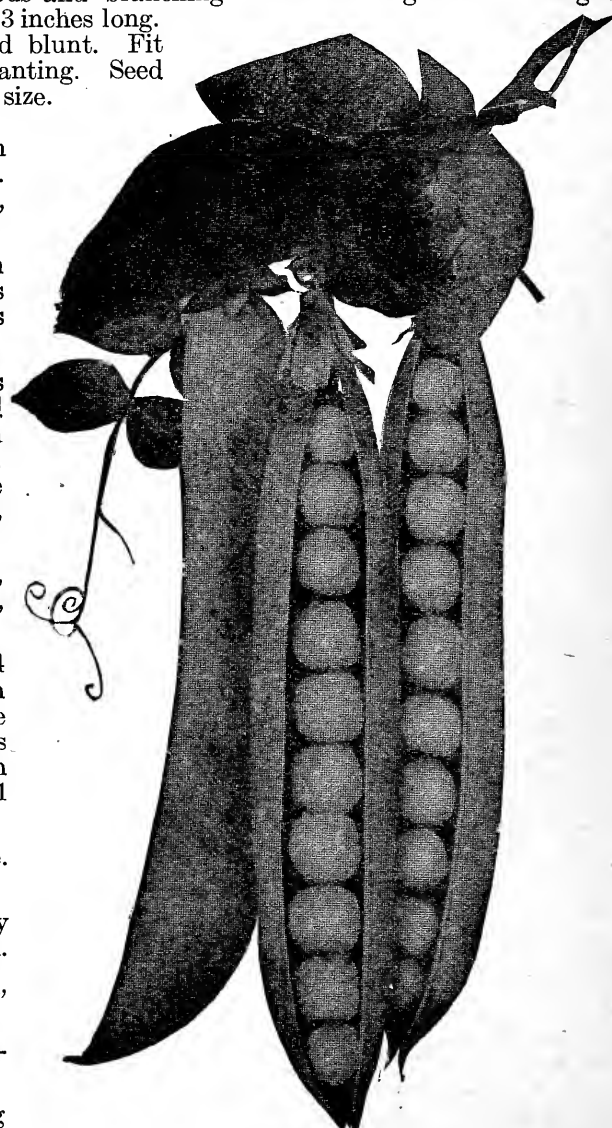
Duke of Albany. Resembling the Telephone in appearance. Vine and foliage medium green in color. Height, 50 inches.

Alderman. A large podded pea of the Telephone type, very robust and vigorous as to vine, foliage, mixed, medium green.

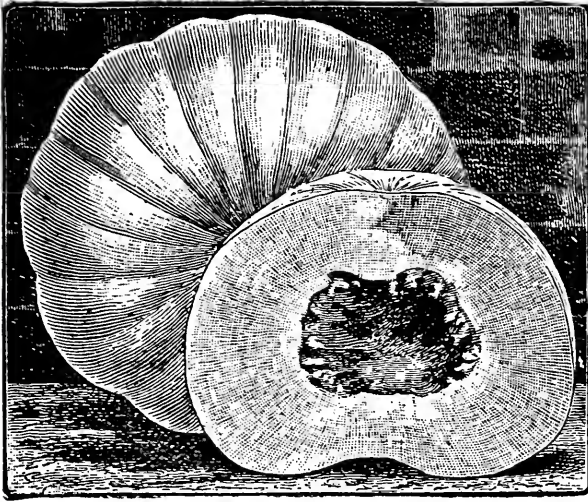
Champion of England. Strong and vigorous in growth, 42 to 50 inches in height.

White Marrowfat. Vines hardy, strong, vigorous and bearing broad, thick, leathery pods.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Strong and vigorous vines bearing pods near the top of the vine.



POTLATCH



CHEESE PUMPKIN

PUMPKIN

Cheese or Kentucky Field. One of the best for table use, and very productive. Shape flat; flesh yellow, thick and tender.

Connecticut Field. The hardiest of all Pumpkins; cultivated mainly for stock-feeding, producing enormous crops.

Mammoth Potiron. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh 200 pounds.

Winter Queen. This is an improvement of the old, well-liked sugar pumpkin. Its size is uniformly about nine to ten inches in diameter, color, a beautiful deep orange yellow, with a close netting; almost as russeted as a potato.

Small Sugar. This variety is small, but of most excellent quality for pies.

Pie. Fruit of medium size, nearly round: skin light yellow, smooth and covered with a fine gray netting. Flesh light yellow, very thick, sweet and finely flavored. Makes very delicious pies.

RADISH

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets, for early planting outdoors.

Early Scarlet Turnip. The standard early turnip radish. Fine flavored and mild.

Deep Scarlet Turnip. This is a very bright colored scarlet turnip radish, very early and short leaf, well adapted to forcing under glass.

White Summer Turnip. A very large turnip-shaped variety; white, very crisp and mild.

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped. This is the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet radish known.

French Breakfast. Olive-shaped, scarlet, with white tip; crisp and tender. Very early. A general favorite.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger. A very excellent white variety with long, very smooth white roots.

Chartier. Decidedly distinct in appearance from any radish in cultivation.

Long Scarlet, Short Top Improved. This bright scarlet, small topped sort is about six inches long.

Wood's Early Frame. This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors.

White Strasburg, or Summer Hospital. Large, showy, half long, white sort.

Giant Stuttgart. A summer variety. Grows to a large size. White flesh, very crisp and tender. Of good flavor and a good keeper.

Early Scarlet Globe. A desirable sort for hotbed forcing and outdoors; very early; flavor mild, crisp, juicy and tender; top small; will stand heat without becoming pithy. One of the best selling and most attractive radishes, on account of its bright scarlet color and handsome shape. Is ready in twenty-eight days.

White Icicle. This handsome white variety is becoming very popular. It is similar to White Vienna, but is not so long, is earlier and has a shorter leaf. We recommend it as a profitable, early variety where a long white sort is desired.

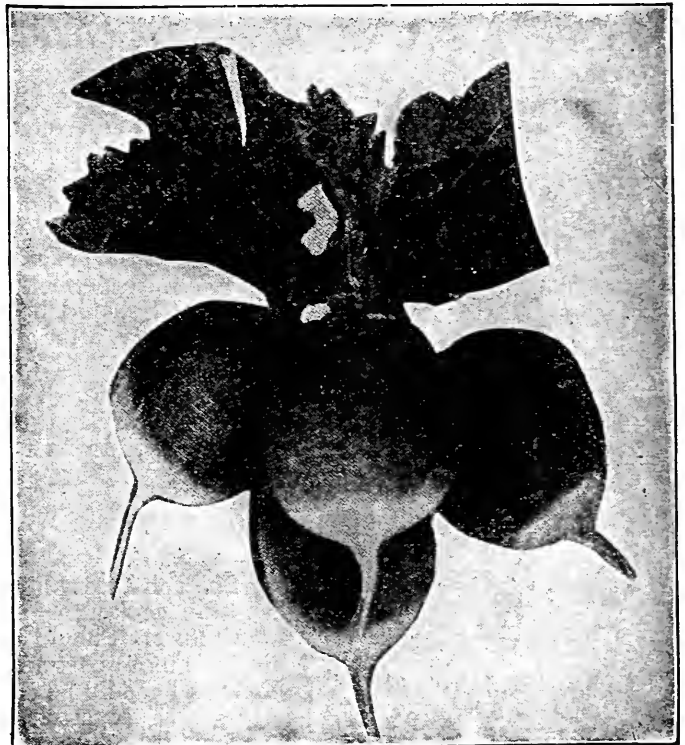
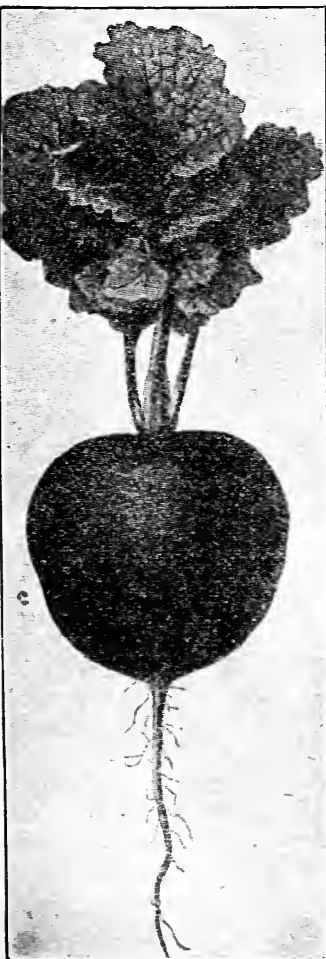
Rose or Scarlet China. Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color.

Round Black Spanish. Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest as well as hardiest of the radishes; an excellent sort for winter use.

California Mammoth. First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

White China or Celestial. A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED
RADISH

SCARLET GLOBE

RHUBARB

(PIE PLANT)

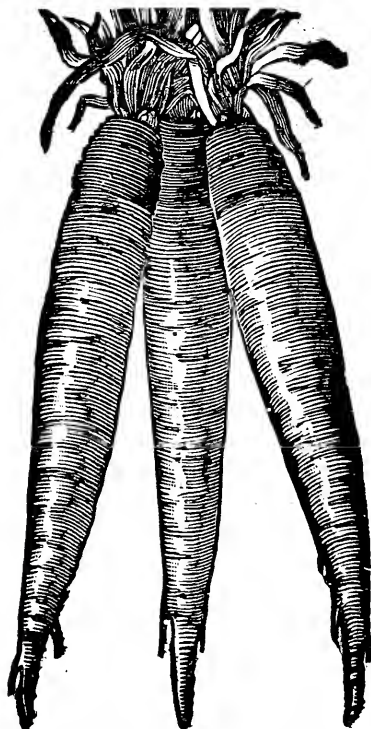
Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

Culture. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant the young plants into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way, and give a dressing of course manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of the Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts, but like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same varieties.

Rhubarb Seed.

Rhubarb Roots. By express, not prepaid, 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PRICES ON LARGE LOTS OF RHUBARB ROOTS ON APPLICATION.



MAMMOTH SANDWICH
ISLAND SALSIFY

SALSIFY

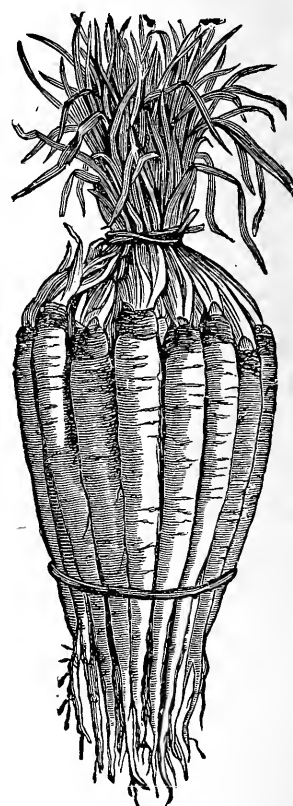
(VEGETABLE OYSTER)

The long, white tapering root of salsify resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor.

Culture. It succeeds best in a light well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and many remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring as they deteriorate rapidly, after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit or cellar in damp earth or sand.

Large White. The common variety, roots medium sized, smooth; flesh white.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger growing and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.



LARGE WHITE SALSIFY

SPINACH

Spinach is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable and makes a delicious dish after cooking.

Culture. Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills one foot apart and begin thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather or they will be tough and stringy. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a slight covering of leaves or straw.

Victoria. An excellent sort, which forms a very large, exceedingly thick, dark green leaf, somewhat curled in the center. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds, and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden.

Savoy Leaved. The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow, pointed leaves, which are curled like those of the Savoy cabbage. It grows quickly to a suitable size for use, but soon runs to seed.

Round Summer Broad Leaved. This variety is generally preferred in the north for early spring sowing, and is the favorite with our market gardeners. The leaves are large, thick and fleshy.



ROUND LEAVED SPINACH



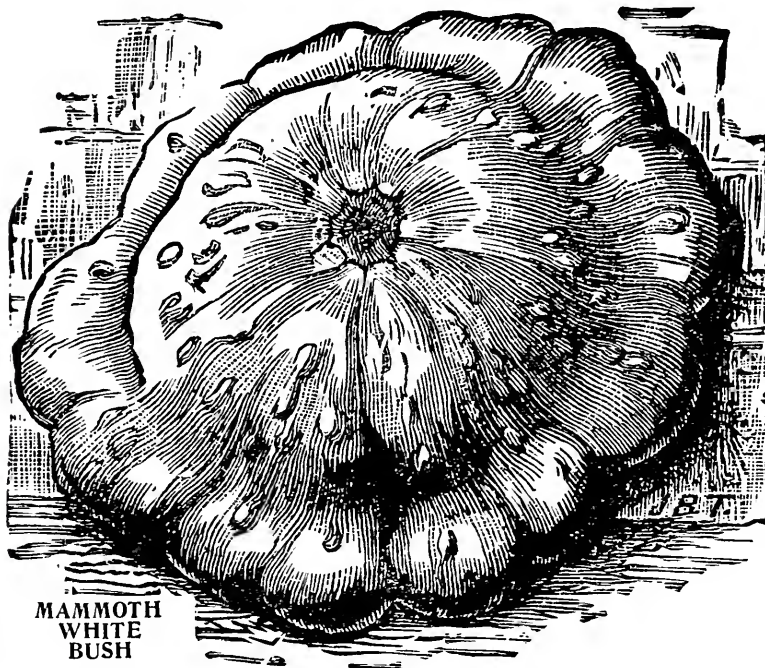
SAVOY LEAVED SPINACH

Though not quite as hardy as the Prickly Winter, it stands the winter very well.

Improved Thick Leaved. A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially recommended for market gardeners.

Long Standing. An improved, round seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of other sorts and continuing in condition for use much longer. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners.

Prickly Winter. A very hardy variety and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow shaped. It is used for fall sowing, which in this latitude is about the first of September.

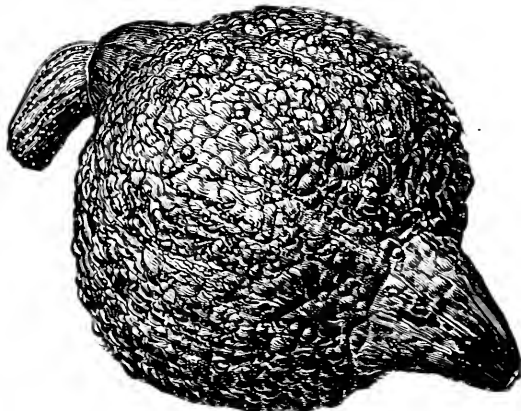
MAMMOTH
WHITE
BUSH

Mammoth White Bush. This has been obtained by years of careful selection. Although we have sold this squash for a number of years, we again call special attention to it.

Mammoth Chili. The largest of all squashes, growing to an immense size, often weighing over two hundred pounds, while its rich fine-flavored flesh insures its value for all purposes.

Orange Marrow. A variety developed by selection from the Boston Marrow and not so large but much earlier, and the earliest of the winter varieties. Fruit deep orange color, netted with cream; shape similar to Boston Marrow; flesh thick, deep yellow, of fine quality.

Essex Hybrid. This is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grain and sweetest of all squashes, but it is also one of the very best keepers that we know of. Short cylindrical shape, having on the blossom end a small cap shaped enlargement. The flesh is dry, sweet and thick, and of a bright orange color.



WARTY HUBBARD

given out to all who have called for the best stock of Hubbard Squash. We have maintained its purity by continued selection and offer headquarters seed.

TOBACCO

Pennsylvania Seed Leaf. This is the variety mostly grown for cigars, and is of fine quality and excellent flavor.

Persian Rose. A fine brand for cigars. Sells well.

Yellow Pryor. A fine yellow sort, and succeeds well where others fail.

Blue Pryor. This is the genuine article and a good sort.

General Grant. Very early, and a good yielder.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The best sort for cigar wrappers. Try it.

Havana. This is the genuine article, and is first-class.

Ohio. White leaved. A large yielder.

SQUASH

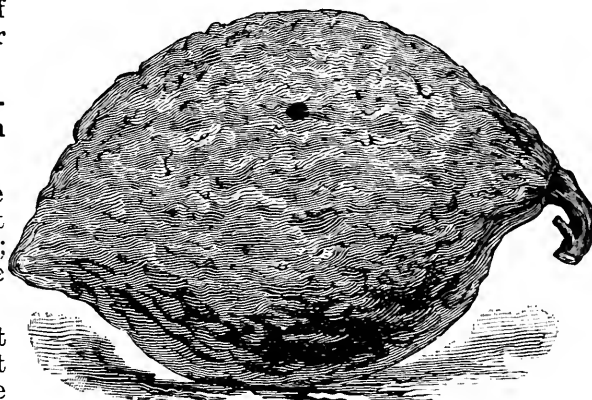
Giant Crook-Neck. This strain is a great improvement on the old variety of Crook-Neck. It is larger and better in every way.

Straight-Neck Summer Squash. Market gardeners who ship early squash to distant markets know the difficulty of packing the crook necked variety in boxes to good advantage. In our straight-neck the bad feature of the crook has been overcome, and by continued selection the size has been increased more uniformly in shape and improved quality.

Golden Custard Bush. Exceeds in size any of the scalloped sorts.

Delicata. Early and very prolific; of oblong shape. Ground color orange yellow, splashed and striped with very dark green. Although of small size, the squashes are very solid and heavy, while the quality is rich and dry.

Early White Bush Scallop. Similar in form to the Golden Bush, but with a cream white skin, and more tender and delicate flesh.



ORANGE MARROW

Boston Marrow. Second early, coming in about ten days after the bush and Crook-neck sorts. Skin yellowish, very thin; the flesh dry and fine grained, and of unsurpassed flavor.

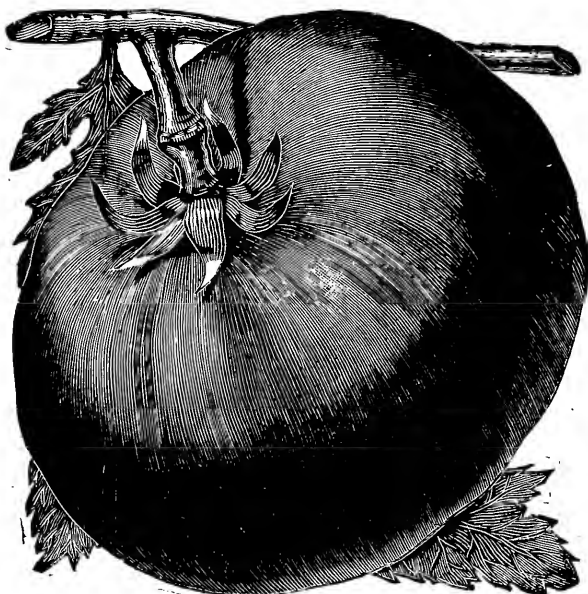
Hubbard. A general favorite and more largely grown as a late sort than any other; it is of large size, often weighing from nine to ten pounds. Color bluish green, occasionally marked with brownish orange or yellow. Flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. It can be had in use from September to May.

Warty Hubbard. This is the best strain of Hubbard Squash. By its rough, hard, warty shell and its dark olive green color it can be distinguished from any other strain, either in the field or on the market. It was introduced in 1894 and since that time under different names at different places it has been



CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO

TOMATO



SPARK'S EARLIANA

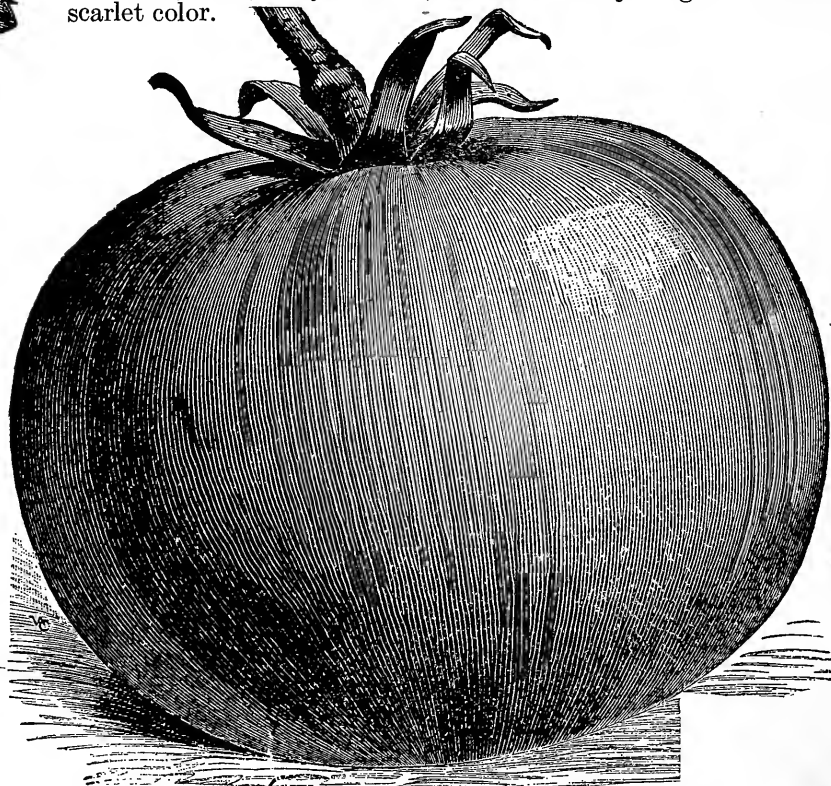
Spark's Earliana. Said to be the earliest large tomato in the World. This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright, red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. From less than 4,000 hills the originator realized from his first pickings \$725.00 clear of freight and commission, being in the market fully a week before all others.

Chalk's Early Jewel. The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early Tomato in cultivation. Within a week to ten days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana.

Crines June Pink. A fine new variety. It is highly recommended to gardeners whose trade demands the purplish pink sort.

Livingston's Favorite. A well known red variety, smooth and solid.

Optimus. One of the best table tomatoes. Vine medium sized, vigorous and strong. While not classed as a first early, it is reported by growers to ripen fully as early as many of the earliest, making an excellent forcing variety. The fruit is medium sized, oval, very smooth, and of a very bright crimson-scarlet color.



BEAUTY

Dwarf Champion. This is a purple fruited variety, which forms very strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, both for market and home use.

Perfection. A splendid red variety, hardy, productive, and a good bearer.

Atlantic Prize. A very early variety, fairly smooth; good for first crop.

Trophy. A good main crop sort. Color, red, fruit large.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid. One of the latest of the good market varieties. The vines are very distinct. Have a potato leaf appearance. In color, this sort is like the Acme, fine, large, smooth fruit.

Ponderosa. This variety, when conditions are favorable, grows to an immense size and makes the heaviest fruit of any in the list. Our stock is from the original strain. None better.

Acme. One of the best standard sorts. Of a fine crimson purplish color. Shape is smooth, size large and uniform. For the market or home garden no sort is better.

Livingston's New Globe. Is of beautiful globe shape, with quite a percentage of elongated fruits, which permits of a greater number of slices being taken than with flat fruited sorts.

Beauty. A decided favorite for either home market or shipping purposes, being early, hardy, a strong grower, productive, large size, always smooth, perfect in shape, and excellent in quality. The color is a very glossy crimson, with a tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four to six large fruit, retaining its large size late in the season. It ripens with Acme and Perfection, and is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit.

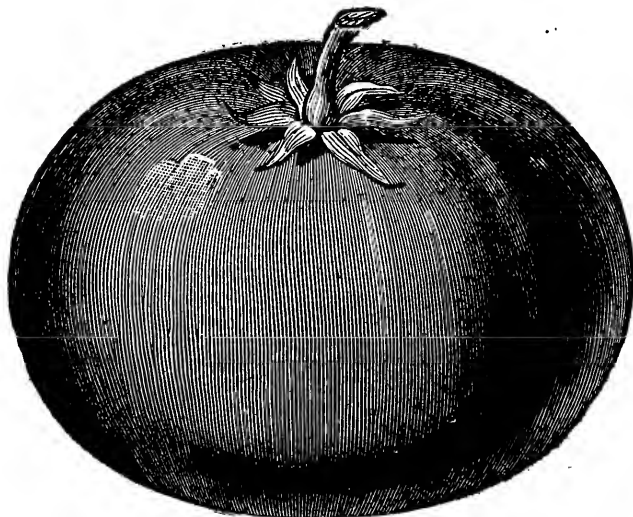
New Stone. A fine new, red variety, very solid and smooth; a splendid main crop sort.

Matchless. A good canning and all purpose tomato splendid for kitchen.

Royal Red. A new sort, of considerable merit. Vines vigorous; fruit smooth. Very productive.

Yellow Plum. A small yellow variety, of handsome appearance and fair quality.

Husk, or Ground Cherry. This is a small sized fruit grown within a husk. It is valuable for preserving for making into pies, or for eating from the hand.



NEW STONE



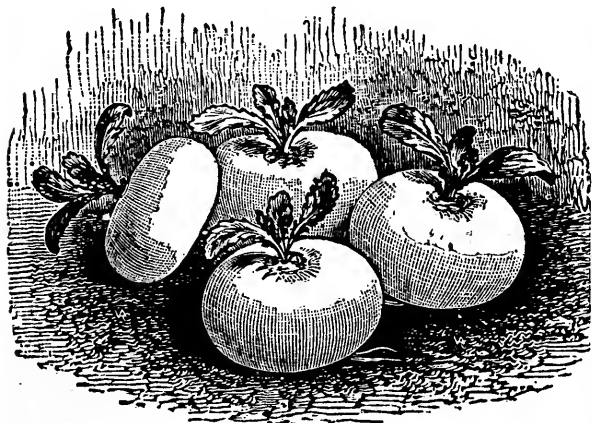
HUSK TOMATO

TURNIP

Extra Early White Milan Turnip. The Early White Milan is one of our most popular turnips for spring sowing, a splendid extra early turnip in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh.

Pomeranian White Globe. This is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green.

Purple Top White Globe. An early variety. Globe shaped; heavy cropper. In other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome looking bulb. And is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnips for market garden purposes.

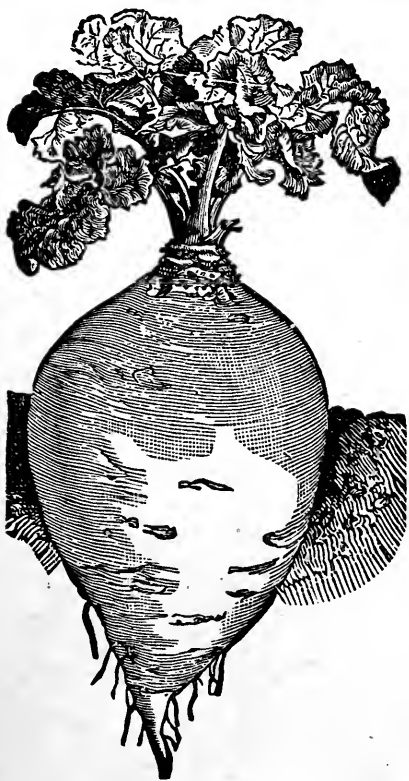


EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN

Early White Flat Dutch. An excellent garden variety. The best for spring sowing.

White Egg. Belongs to the class of quick growing fall turnips. Its shape is nearly oval or egg, as its name would indicate.

Seven Top. Cultivated extensively in the south for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops.

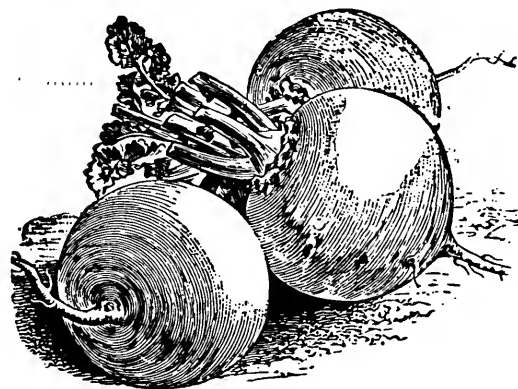


RUTABAGA

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Rapid grower and mild flavor. The most popular variety for early use, either for the table or stock.

Yellow Aberdeen. Very hardy and productive; a good keeper; globe shaped. Color pale yellow with purple top. Very firm in texture, and closely resembling the Rutabaga in good keeping qualities. Good either for table or stock.

Large Amber Globe. One of the best varieties for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin, yellow; top green. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper. Very popular in the South.



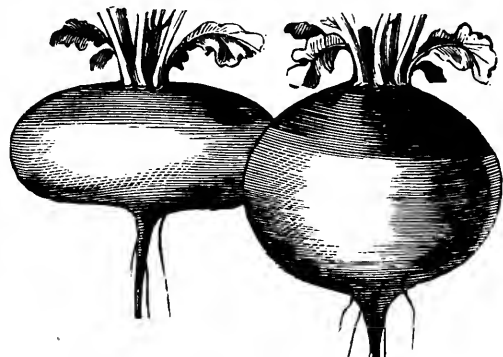
EARLY SNOWBALL

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a purple top. Flesh, white, hard and of finest quality. It is an extra good keeper.

Large White Norfolk. The Standard variety for field culture for feeding stock. Very large size.

Cow Horn. This variety is pure white, except a little shade of green at the top, and is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and slightly crooked. It is delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use.

Early Snowball. A perfectly globe-shaped, white-skinned turnip. It is exceedingly productive. The flesh is fine grained, firm and of very delicate flavor. It is one of the best keeping of the white-fleshed sorts. Very early and particularly adapted for family or market use. We recommend it to market gardeners because its earliness and fine appearance make it a very profitable variety of turnip.



PURPLE TOP FLAT AND GLOBE

RUTABAGA

SWEDISH TURNIP

Improved American. The best yellow fleshed, purple top variety grown for stock or table.

Budlong's White Rock. Though sometimes called a turnip, this is more like a rutabaga. The root is large, both skin and flesh very white. An excellent keeper and a desirable sort for market gardeners.

White Rutabaga. This variety is now extensively cultivated, and preferred in many sections for its white flesh. It is very hardy and productive, keeps well until late in the spring, and is highly esteemed for its sweet, delicate flavor.

Laing's Improved. One of the earliest of the rutabagas. Forms a handsome bulb of good quality. Keeps well; good for table use.

Long White French. A very delicate flavored variety. An excellent keeper and fine for table.

Skirving's Purple Top. A very heavy cropper. One of the best for field culture.

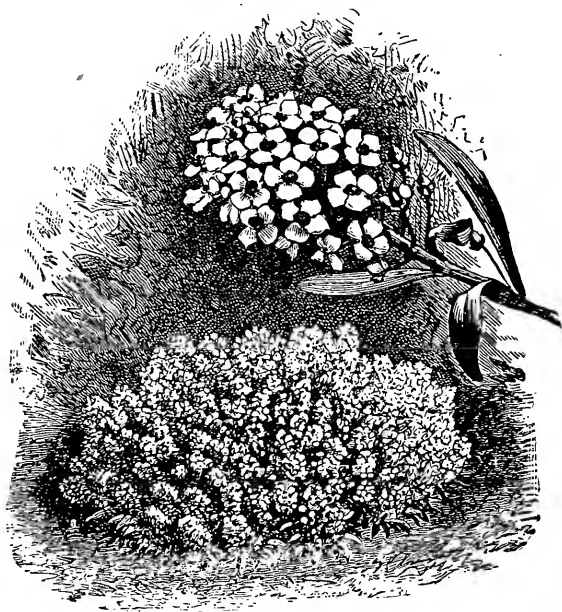
Carter's Imperial Hardy. An English variety resembling the preceding. Very productive and of fine quality.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

STANDARD VARIETIES

The following is a list of the leading flowers grown from seed. While they are not all annuals, they will bloom the first season, some of course, being planted somewhat earlier than others. We have listed only those strains that are reliable, and are sure to satisfy our customers.

Abronia, umbellata, mixed.
Acroclium, album
 Roseum
Ageratum Mexicanum, light blue.
Agrostemma, mixed.
Alyssum, sweet maritimum.
 Little Gem, benthami, compactum, erectum.
Aster, see next page
Amaranthus, Tricolor, Joseph's Coat.
Antirrhinum, majus, mixed.
 Tom Thumb, mixed, fine strain.
Auricula, mixed.
Bachelor's Button, centaurea cyanus.
 Double mixed.
Balloon Vine, cardiospermum halicacabum.

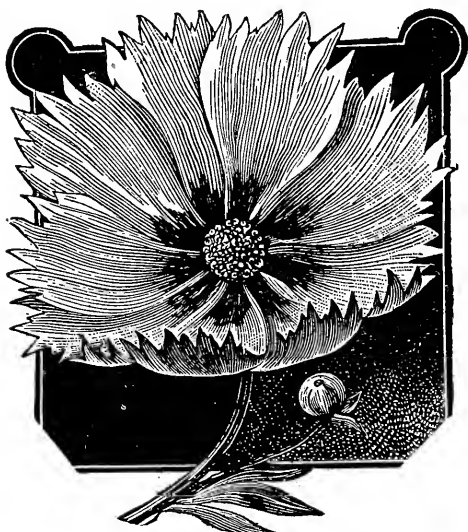


ALYSSUM

Balsam, White Perfection
Camellia, mixed.
 red.
 striped.
 Roseflowered, mixed.
Brachycome Iderdifolia, Swan River Daisy, mixed.
Calliopsis, fine, mixed.
Candytuft, fragrant, white.
 White Rocket.
 Mixed
Canna Indica, fine, mixed.
 Crozy, mixed.



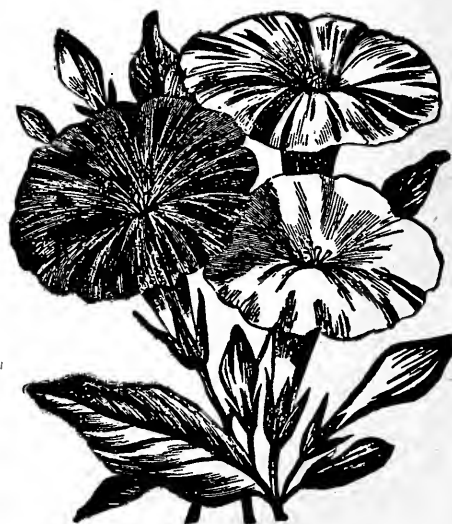
MARGARET CARNATION



CALLIOPSIS

Canterbury Belle, campanula media, single, mixed
 Double, mixed.
Carnation, fine
 Margaret, finest, mixed.
Castor Beans
Chrysanthemum Coronarium, double mixed
 Double, white.
Cineraria Hybridia, large flowering, mixed.
Cobea Scandens.
Cosmos, finest, mixed, mammoth. .

Cockscomb, mixed
Coleus, large leaved, finest, mixed. .
Convolvulus Minor, Dwarf Morning Glory.
Cypress Vine, mixed.
Dahlia, finest, double, mixed.
 Single, mixed.
Daisy, finest quality, double, mixed.
Eschscholtzia Californica, finest, mixed colors.
Forget-me-Not, myosotis alpestris, blue.
Four O'Clock, Marvel of Peru, mixed.
Globe Amaranth, gomphrena globosa, mixed.
Marigold, African, double, mixed. .
 French, double, mixed.
 Eldorado.
Maurandia, mixed.
Mignonette, Sweet.
 Matchet.
 Golden Queen.



FOUR O'CLOCK

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

ASTERS



COMET ASTER

Queen of the Market. Of graceful spreading habit, it is in full flower two weeks before most other asters. Deep blue, white, pink, and rose in mixture.

Victoria. Flowers very large, double, and beautifully reflexed. The plants bear ten to twenty flowers, with the appearance of an elegant pyramid; one and a half feet. All colors mixed.

Christmas Tree. This new type is of a branching pyramidal form.

Truffaut's Pæony-Flowered Perfection. Very double, large and beautiful flowers, with incurved petals.

German Quilled. The common double asters.

Mixed Asters. Many varieties of different types.

VICTORIA
ASTER.

BRANCHING ASTER

Of the general beauty of these flowers it is unnecessary to speak; the immense world-wide demand for them shows their adaptability for any climate: and, coming into bloom, as they do, when most other flowers are fading away, enhances their value. For the best results the ground for the cultivation of Asters cannot be too richly prepared, although they will give satisfactory returns on any ordinary garden soil.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered. Large double flowers resembling chrysanthemums, and valuable on account of profuse late flowering. All colors mixed.

Daybreak. The plants grow stiffly erect, eighteen to twenty inches in height, with ten to fifteen branches, each bearing a very large, extremely double flower, with incurved petals. The broad silvery petals are suffused with soft delicate pink.

New Giant Comet Asters, Mixed. With good cultivation, flowers of this type frequently measure four inches across, and in their fine form, large size, and long stem approach in beauty the fine Chrysanthemums grown in the greenhouse during the late fall months.

Simple's Branching. All colors mixed of this favorite long-stemmed strain.

- Gourd, dish cloth.
- Japanese Nest Egg
- Hercules Club.
- Pear shaped
- Sugar Trough.
- Mixed.
- Geranium, mixed
- Gypsophila, mixed.
- Godetia, mixed
- Helichrysum, largest, double, mixed.
- Heliotrope, fine mixed.
- Hollyhock, double, choicest mixed
- Double, pure white
- Double, red.
- Double, maroon
- Hyacinth Bean, dolichos lablab, mixed, all colors.
- Ipomea, bona nox (Good night).
- Grandiflora alba, Moonflower, white seeded
- Larkspur, Double Dwarf, mixed
- Lobelia Erinus, Crystal Palace.
- Linum, grandiflorum rubrum.
- Love Grove, nemophila, mixed.
- Love-in-a-Mist, nigellia damascena, mixed.
- Lupins, mixed, all colors

NASTURTIUM

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well drained, sunny position, and from within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.



NASTURTIUM

DWARF

Chameleon. The colors vary from yellow to deep crimson.
Empress of India. Brilliant dark scarlet.
Golden King. Beautiful rich dark gold.
Golden Queen. Golden yellow leaves and flowers.
King of Tom Thumb. Deep scarlet flowers.
King Theodore. Black-red; the darkest variety grown.
Pearl. Creamy white.
Rose. Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.
Ruby King. Ruby-red, with salmon tint.
Yellow. Bright yellow; no blotches.
Dwarf Varieties Mixed.

TALL

Chameleon. Flowers similar to Dwarf Chameleon.
Dark Crimson. Deep velvety crimson.
Hemisphaericum. Straw color, blotched with rosy pink.
Lemon Yellow. Clear bright yellow.
Orange. Deep orange, blotched.
Pearl. Creamy white.
Rose. Soft pink; a very choicest sort.
Scarlet. Bright orange scarlet.
Tall Varieties Mixed.
LOBB'S CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS
Brilliant. Deep scarlet.
Crystal Palace. Very bright, orange salmon flowers.
Spitfire. Bright, fiery scarlet.
Choice Mixed.

SWEET PEAS

Through the skill of specialists the Sweet Pea has become a much larger and lovelier flower than before it became so popular.

Admiration. Rosy lavender.
Agnes Eckford. Light pink.
America. Blood red striped white.
Aurora. Orange rose, striped white.
Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.
Black Knight. Dark maroon.
Captivation. Rosy purple, large.
California Sunbeams. Cream color, fine. Coquette, primrose yellow, shaded lavender.
Countess of Cadogan. Reddish mauve, wings blue.
Dorothy Tennant. Rosy mauve.
Dorothy Eckford. One of the best whites.
Duke of Westminster. Deep rose maroon.
Earliest of All. Pink and white.
Earl Cromer. Claret magenta.
Emily Eckford. Reddish mauve.
Emily Henderson. Pure white.
Evelyn Byatt. Fine orange salmon.
Extra Early Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.
Gorgeous. Bright orange salmon.
Henry Eckford. Of extraordinary orange color.
Janet Scott. Fine pink.
Jeanie Gordon. Bright rose, shaded cream.
Katherine Tracy. Fine soft pink.
King Edward VII. Bright scarlet, large flower.
Lady Mary Currie. Orange pink, shaded lilac.
Lady Nina Balfour. Delicate mauve.
Lottie Eckford. White, suffused lavender.
Lovely. Soft shell pink.
Maid of Honor. White edged lavender.
Miss Willmot. Richest orange pink.
Mrs. Alex. Wallace. Delicate lavender.

Mrs. Collier. Primrose, delicate shades.
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. White, flaked rose.
Mrs. E. Kenyon. Primrose.
Navy Blue, deep Blue.
New Countess. Delicate lavender.
Othello. Dark maroon.
Prima Donna. Pure pink.
Prince of Wales. Bright rose, self color.
Queen Alexandra. Bright scarlet red.
Royal Rose. Rosy pink.
Sadie Burpee. Large, pure white.
Senator. Chocolate, striped white.
Shasta. Pure white.
Stella Morse. Rich primrose, flushed pink.
Sunbeams. Delicate cream.
Sybil Eckford. Creamy buff.
Triumph. Standard rose, wings veined with scarlet.
Venus. Salmon buff.

MIXED SWEET PEAS

Choice Mixed. The best blending of the choicest named varieties. No better mixture can be had.
Eckford Mixed. A very choice mixture of the Grandiflora types.
Florists Mixed. A blend of the sorts best suited for the cut flower trade.
Named Sorts Mixed. Blended from the named sorts of the Unwin and Grandiflora types.
Spencer Varieties Mixed.
Christmas Flowering Mixed.
Choice Mixed.
Good Mixed.



SWEET PEAS

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS (Continued.)



GIANT FIVE-SPOTTED PANSY

- Mimulus Moschatus, Musk plant.
 Morning Glory, Convolvulus Major, mixed.
 White
 Blue
 Crimson
 Japanese Imperial, mixed.
 Morning Bride, dwarf, double, mixed, Scabiosa.
 Nasturtium, (See page 26)
 Pansy, Emperor William.
 King of Blacks
 Giant Five-Spotted, very fine.
 Giant Striped.
 Odier, large stained.
 Red Flowered Victoria.
 Peacock
 Large Flowered Parisian, very large stained.
 Trimardeau
 Extra choice, mixed.
 Fine mixed.
 White
 Yellow
 Butterfly.
 Purple.
 Mahogany.
 Beaconsfield.
 Cardinal
 Blue

- Poppy, Carnation, mixed.
 Double, mixed.
 Snowdrift.
 Mikado
 Shirley.
 Portulacca, white.
 Pink.
 Scarlet.
 Crimson.
 Mixed
 Double, mixed.
 Petunia, fine, mixed.
 Double, Superb, mixed.
 Phlox, Drummondi, Star.
 Alba, pure white.
 Carmine, red
 Black Warrior.
 Splendid, mixed.



SALPIGLOSSIS

- Wallflower, double, mixed, extra fine.
 Zinnia, Pompon, finest mixed.
 Choicest, mixed
 Scarlet.

- Pinks, Dianthus, Chinen-
 sis double China Pinks,
 mixed. Heddewig's
 Double Diadem, mixed,
 very fine.

- Heddewig's Finest Single, mixed.
 Crimson Belle, double crimson.
 Eastern Queen, double, white.

- Primrose, choice mixed fimbriata.
 Passiflora cœrula.
 Salpiglossis, extra fine, hybrid varieties, mixed
 Salvia Splendens
 Sensitive Plant, Mimosa pubica
 Snapdragon, Antirrhinum, finest, mixed.
 Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant), mixed.

- Zanzibarensis, mixed, immense foliage.
 Stocks, double, German, ten weeks, mixed.
 Sunflower, Globosus, Fistulosis double.
 Sweet William, single, mixed, fine.
 Sweet Peas, see page 26.
 Verbena, Defiance, deep scarlet.

- Blue.
 White.
 Mammoth, extra choice, mixed.
 Fine, mixed.

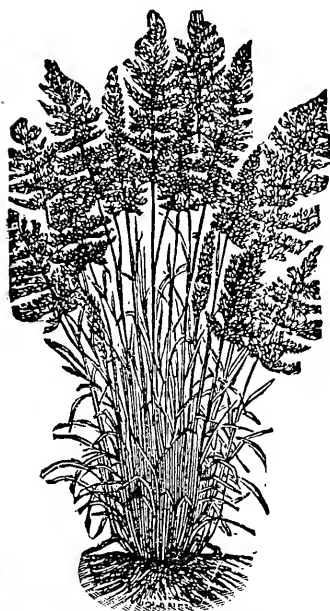


DOUBLE POPPIES



SWEET WILLIAM

GRASS SEED



RED TOP GRASS



ORCHARD GRASS



ENGLISH RYE GRASS

Blue Grass. (*Poa Compressa*.) Commonly called Canada Blue Grass. A very valuable grass for pasture and lawns. **Market Price.**

English Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perenne*.) A very nutritious rapid growing variety, valuable for meadows and pastures. Twenty-four pound bushel. **Market Price.**

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Avena Elator*.) This produces an abundant supply of foliage and is valuable for pasturage on account of its early and luxuriant growth. **Market Price.**

Sweet Vernal Grass. (*Anthoxanthum Odorum*.) Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass. **Market Price.**

Hard Fescue. (*Festuca Duriuscula*.) Similar to Sheep's Fescue, but not so dense, and growing somewhat taller. **Market Price.**

Red Top. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) A valuable grass for moist soils and low lands. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well.

Solid Seed, Best Grade. **Market Price.**

Chaff Seed. **Market Price.**

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*.) This is decidedly the best grass for hay. **Market Price.**

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) A valuable European variety, adapted to any climate, and produces large and nutritive crops. Eighteen-pound bushel. **Market Price.**

Orchard Grass or Rough Cocksfoot. (*Dactylis Glomorata*.) This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards. **Market Price.**

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) Needs rich ground, and succeeds well on prairie soil. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre. **Market Price.**

Wood Meadow Grass. (*Poa Nemoralis*.) One of the best varieties to sow in shaded situations, such as orchards and parks, for either hay or pasturage. Sow about thirty pounds to the acre. **Market Price.**

Creeping Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*.) Particularly valuable for lawns that are to be used as croquet and tennis grounds. **Market Price.**

Meadow Foxtail. (*Alopecurus Pratensis*.) Valuable for permanent pastures, and does best on good moderately moist soil. **Market Price.**

Tall Fescue. (*Festuca Elatior*.) A valuable perennial grass, very productive and nutritious. If used alone, sow forty pounds per acre. **Market Price.**

Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) Commonly called Kentucky Blue Grass and known in some sections as "Green Meadow Grass" and "June Grass." It is the best pasture for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on hill lands and producing the most nourishing food. Sow early in the spring or during the months of October and November. Fancy clean seed. **Market Price.**

LAWN GRASS

A pound of seed will sow about twenty feet square.

Standard Lawn Grass. For quickly producing a permanent, thick and velvety sward of grass, this brand of Lawn Grass cannot be excelled. It is the best mixture of grasses we sell for lawn making, and will give satisfaction wherever sown.

Mixture for Shaded Spots. Usually it is quite difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places, for sowing in such places we recommend the use of this special mixture. It will quickly produce an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass.

CLOVER SEED

Medium Red or June. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of eight or ten pounds per acre. **Market Price.**

Mammoth or Large Red. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) Sow at the rate of about eight pounds per acre. Sixty pounds per bushel. **Market Price.**

White Dutch. (*Trifolium Ripens*.) A small, creeping, spreading, perennial variety, valuable for pasture and lawns. **Market Price.**

Alsike or Swedish. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) This valuable variety is fast gaining great popularity.

Alfalfa or Lucerne. (*Medicago Sativa*.) Will bear cutting three or four times during the season. For bringing up poor land it is the best of the clovers. **Market Price.**

Crimson or Scarlet Clover. Can be seeded at any time from June to October, at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. **Market Price.**



Alsike, or Swedish Clover.



Red Clover.



White Dutch Clover.



Scarlet Clover.



Lucerne, or Alfalfa.

FIELD CORN

Prices Change. Ask for Market Price.

Pride of the North. This famous corn still retains its popularity; an exceedingly early and prolific variety, always maturing in ninety days; often shelling sixty-two pounds of grain from seventy pounds of ears. Kernels closely set, large, of deep orange color; cob very small and red; stalks about seven feet in height. This is, probably, the best Dent corn for general cultivation in the north.

Champion White Pearl. Originated in Illinois, and is enormously productive; a strong grower; matures in about 100 days. The stalk is stout and thick, with large ears set low.

Iowa Gold Mine. A splendid yellow corn. Everyone who has tried it is enthusiastic in the praise of this splendid variety which was introduced in 1892. It has everywhere received the most cordial endorsement as one of the best and most profitable varieties ever grown.

Iowa Silver Mine. The Iowa Silver Mine is a splendid white corn. In 1894, the poor corn year, it yielded at the rate of ninety-seven and one-third bushels to the acre. It has no barren stalks. The ears are very even in size, being but little smaller at the tip than at the butt, and corn is well filled out over the tip.

Longfellow Flint. This is an eight-rowed Yellow Flint variety, the result of careful selection. The ears are from ten to fifteen inches long, one and one-half to one and three-fourths inches in diameter, are well filled out to the extreme end of cob.

Canada Eight-Rowed Flint. This standard Flint corn is the earliest of all. It is a safe corn to plant where the season is short. It will mature in eighty-five days of good corn weather.

Improved Leaming. The Improved Leaming Corn is a medium early yellow variety; large, slightly tapering ears, deep grain, and medium sized red cob. In favorable years there is much uniformity of both kernels and ears. Its numerous broad leaves not only encourage a healthy development but make it a valuable variety for feeding.



KAFFIR CORN.

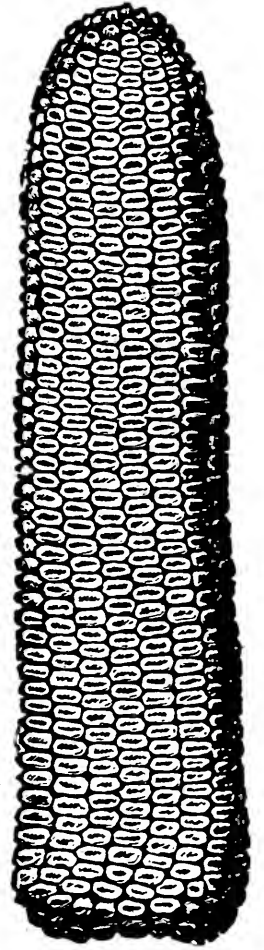
Dwarf Essex Rape. A forage plant of great merit, easily grown in any part of the United States, on any land that will raise turnips or corn, and will furnish abundant supplies of succulent, rich, nutritious pasture, at a season when it is most needed.

Russian Sunflower. This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn, as any waste piece of ground will suffice. It is the best egg-producing food known.

Prices Change. Ask for Special Rates when Ready to Buy.

Prices Vary on All Farm Seeds

WRITE FOR MARKET PRICE



IMP. LEAMING.

MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS

FIELD PEAS.

White Canada
Blue or Green.

COW PEAS.

Black Eye.
Whip-Poor-Will.
Black. Seed all black.
Clay Colored.

SUGAR CANE.

Early Amber.
Early Orange.

MILLET SEED.

Japanese Barnyard.
Siberian.
Pearl.
Hog.
Common.
German or Golden.
Hungarian.

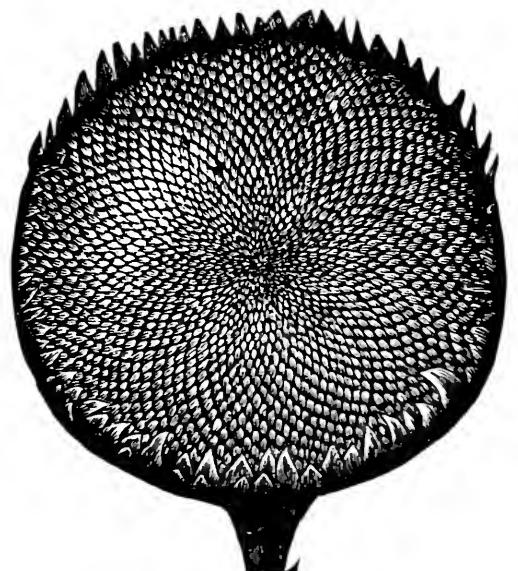
Kaffir Corn. One of the best forage plants. If the crop is wanted mainly for fodder, it is recommended to cut down the whole stalk when the first seed heads come into bloom.

BROOM CORN.

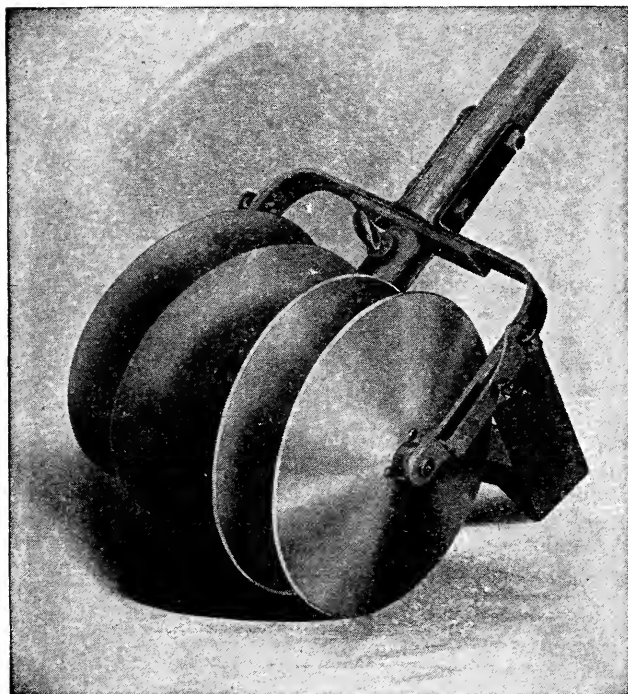
Improved Evergreen.
Early Japanese.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spurry.
Lathyrus Sylvestris.
Barley, Common.
Rye, Spring.
Rye, Winter.
Buckwheat, Silver Hull.
Buckwheat, Common.
Buckwheat, Japanese.
Flax Seed, for Sowing.



RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.



The Discs can be adjusted to any angle, throwing the soil to or from the plants.

PERFECTION GARDEN CULTIVATOR

Different From Others—Superior to All

The lightest garden tool on the market.

Easiest to adjust.

Strongest in workmanship.

Easiest to operate.

Is a complete machine within itself.

Needs no extra parts.

The only garden tool made that throws the soil to or from the plants without extra attachments.

The disc and knife working together leaves a perfect dust mulch.

This mulch retains the moisture, while it kills the weeds.

A new tool which in a simple form without attachments, does all the work that can be done by the complicated attachments and combinations needed by others.

Perfection at last. This New Disc and Knife Weeder and Mulcher is the final evolution in hand Cultivators. It excels and supersedes all. In it is found the best characteristics of others simplified to the accommodation of the professional trucker or home gardener. A child can work it. It has no attachments and no incumbrances, is complete in itself. It does the weed killing, cultivating and mulching at one process. This is something that no other cultivator accomplishes. It is a perfect hand cultivator.

No attachments are necessary to make it do the work needed. By a simple changing of the bolts it automatically adjusts itself to suit the occasion. It can be worked in gravel soil, through sticks and coarse straw or stubble of any kind. In stony land it works as well as in the softest loam.

For thirty years a satisfactory hand cultivator has been sought for; improvements, combinations and auxiliaries have been added to the older makes without resulting in complete satisfaction. In this new weeder, however, the defects have been overcome and satisfactory work is the result.

The two photographs show it complete. It is simple, durable, made of the best material and within the reach of all in price. It is adjustable to different angles, each change adapting it to different modes of work. Different soils require different adjustment, and dry weather needs a deeper mulching than when the ground is moist.

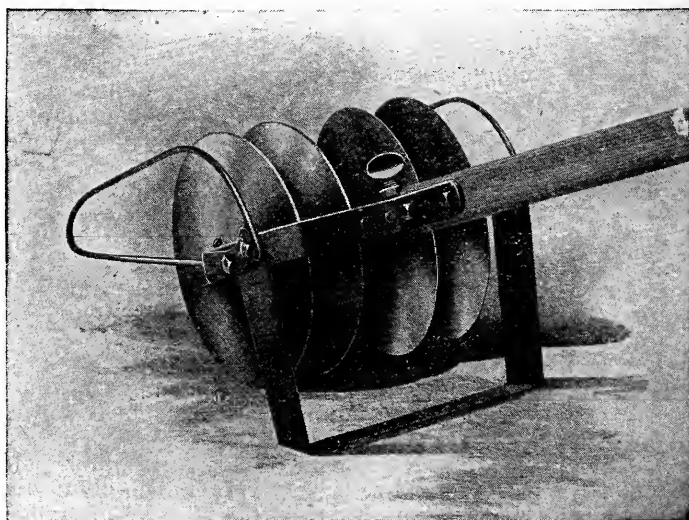
The inventor of this tool is a practical onion grower and trucker. During his thirty years in truck gardening and onion growing, he has tried out all of the garden cultivators that have been made and recommended during that time. He knows the good points as well as the defects of each. From this knowledge he has perfected, after repeated efforts, this new tool which, in a simple form, does all the work that can be done by the complicated attachments and combinations of the others.

PERFECTION GARDEN CULTIVATOR

is made in three sizes, viz: No. 1—6 inches wide. No. 2—8½ inches wide. No. 3—11 inches wide.

The 6 inch tool is for Lettuce and other crops that are planted in rows of 10 inches or under. The 8½ inch tool is the standard machine and is for all crops planted in rows of 12 inches or over. The 11 inch tool is for use in crops that are planted in rows of 14 inches apart or over.

**Either Size, Price \$5.00
Each**



The stiff wire leaf guards keeps the tops of the plants away from the discs.

USEFUL INFORMATION

Average weight of the Straw of the Cereal Crops per acre. Wheat, 3000 to 3500 lbs.; Oats, 2000 to 2500 lbs.; Barley, 2100 to 2500 lbs.; Rye, 4000 to 5000 lbs.; Peas, 2700 lbs.

Average weight per Acre of the Root and Hay Crops. Turnips, 20 to 30 tons; Carrots, 25 tons; Potatoes, 6 to 12 tons; Hay, 1 to 2 tons; Clover hay, 2 tons.

Average gross product per acre of the Cereal Crops. Wheat, 20 to 25 bushels; Oats, 35 to 40 bushels; Barley, 35 to 40 bushels; Rye, 25 to 30 bushels; Peas, 20 to 25 bushels.

Weights of various Farm Crops. Two and one-fifth cubic feet of new wheat weighs 112 lbs.; Oats, 3.65 cubic feet, 112 lbs.; Barley, 2.38 cubic feet, 112 lbs.; Straw in its usual condition weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per cubic foot. It may be compressed to weigh nearly 6 lbs. per cubic foot. Hay in like manner will weigh respectively 5 and 8 lbs. per cubic foot. A bushel of grain when lying on the floor occupies a space of one square foot with a depth of $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Turnips weigh about 1000 lbs. to the cubic yard. Ruta Baga about 1350 lbs.; Mangel Wurzel, about 1100 lbs.; Potatoes about 1250 lbs., and Carrots about 1100 lbs. A ton of Timothy Hay in stack or mow well pressed measures 480 cubic feet, or $6 \times 8 \times 10$ feet. A ton of Mixed Timothy and Clover measures 520 cubic feet. A ton of Mixed Meadow Grasses measures 600 cubic feet. A ton of loose Straw measures 900 cubic feet.

Measurements of an Acre. The following will be found useful in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different pieces of ground under cultivation; 5 yards wide by 968 yards long, contains one acre; as do also the following measurements: 10 yards wide by 484 yards long; 20 yards wide by 242 yards long; 40 yards wide by 121 yards long; 70 yards wide by $69\frac{1}{2}$ yards long; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long; 110 feet wide by 396 feet long; 120 feet wide by 363 feet long; 220 feet wide by 198 feet long; 240 feet wide by $181\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 440 feet wide by 99 feet long.

To Predict Frosts.

When in fall or spring the sunshine is very hot, and the shade very cold and the shadows very deep, look out for frost, because the air is dry and radiation little checked.

To Protect Plants From Light Frost.

Make a smudge in the garden or vineyard at night when the frost is expected. Rubbish or litter and tar make the best smudge. Syringe the plants thoroughly at night-fall. Vegetables liable to injury by slight frosts are Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Melons, Okra, Pepper, Pumpkin, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tomato. House plants will stand about ten degrees more cold if well wrapped in stout paper.

FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING MIXTURES

Prepared at the Agricultural Station, Cornell University.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper Sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime..... 4 pounds
Water 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

Ammoniac Copper Carbonate.

Copper Carbonate 1 ounce
Ammonia enough to dissolve the copper
Water 9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

Paris Green.

Paris Green..... 1 pound
Water 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. **Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety.** The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper Sulphate 1 pound
Water 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. **This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.** For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

London Purple.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

Hellebore.

Fresh White Hellebore..... 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Hard Soap $\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Boiling Water 1 gallon
Kerosene..... 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

Prices of Seeds vary. We quote Market Values upon request and always give our customers the benefit of the lowest price that the market condition will warrant. Special prices on a general list will be given upon application. **LET US HEAR FROM YOU.**

USEFUL TABLES

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Troy Weight. 24 grains, 1 pwt.; 20 pwts., 1 ounce; 12 ounces, 1 pound. Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.

Apothecarie's Weight. 20 grains, 1 scruple; 3 scruples, 1 dram; 8 drams, 1 ounce; 12 ounces, 1 pound. The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy weight.

Avoirdupois Weight. 27 11-32 grains, 1 dram; 16 drams, 1 ounce; 16 ounces, 1 pound; 25 pounds, 1 quarter; 4 quarters, 1 cwt.; 2,000 pounds, 1 short ton; 2,240 pounds, 1 long ton.

Dry Measure. 2 pints, 1 quart; 8 quarts, 1 peck; 4 pecks, 1 bushel; 36 bushels 1 chaldron.

Liquid Measure. 4 gills, 1 pint; 2 pints, 1 quart; 4 quarts, 1 gallon; 31½ gallons, 1 barrel; 2 barrels, 1 hogshead.

Time Measure. 60 seconds, 1 minute; 60 minutes, 1 hour; 24 hours, 1 day; 7 days, 1 week; 28, 29, 30 or 31 days, 1 calendar month (30 days, 1 month in computing interest); 365 days, 1 year; 366 days, 1 leap year.

Circular Measure. 60 seconds, 1 minute; 60 minutes, 1 degree; 30 degrees, 1 sign; 90 degrees, 1 quadrant; 4 quadrants, 12 signs; or 360 degrees, 1 circle.

Long Measure. 12 inches, 1 foot; 3 feet, 1 yard; 5½ yards, 1 rod; 40 rods, 1 furlong; 8 furlongs, 1 stat. mile; 3 miles, 1 league.

Cloth Measure. 2¼ inches, 1 nail; 4 nails, 1 quarter; 4 quarters, 1 yard.

Mariners' Measure. 6 feet, 1 fathom; 120 fathoms, 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths, 1 mile; 5,280 feet, 1 stat. mile; 6,085 feet, 1 naut. mile.

Miscellaneous. 3 inches, 1 palm; 4 inches, 1 hand; 6 inches, 1 span; 18 inches, 1 cubit; 21.8 inches, 1 Bible cubit; 2½ feet, 1 military space.

Square Measure. 144 sq. inches, 1 sq. foot; 9 sq. feet, 1 sq. yard; 30¼ sq. yards, 1 sq. rod; 40 sq. rods, 1 rood; 4 roods, 1 acre; 640 acres, 1 sq. mile.

Surveyors' Measure. 7.92 inches, 1 link; 25 links, 1 rod; 4 rods, 1 chain; 10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods, 1 acre; 640 acres, 1 sq. mile; 36 sq. miles, (6 miles square), 1 township.

Cubic Measure. 1,728 cubic inches, 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet, 1 cubic yard; 2,150.42 cubic inches, 1 standard bushel; 268.8 cubic inches, 1 standard gallon; 1 cubic foot, about four-fifths of a bushel; 128 cubic feet, 1 cord (wood); 40 cubic feet, 1 ton (shipping).

Metric Equivalents. Linear. 1 centimeter, 0.3937 inches; 1 decimeter, 3.937 inches; 0.328 feet; 1 meter, 39.37 inches, 1.0936 yards; 1 dekameter, 1.9884 rods; 1 kilometer, 0.62137 mile.

Square. 1 sq. centimeter, 0.1550 sq. in.; 1 sq. decimeter, 0.1076 sq. ft.; 1 sq. meter, 1.196 sq. yds.; 1 acre, 3.954 sq. rods; 1 hektar, 2.47 acres; 1 sq. kilometer, 0.386 sq. miles.

Volume. 1 cubic centimeter, 0.061 cubic in.; 1 cubic decimeter, 0.0353 cubic ft.; 1 cubic meter, 1 ster. 1.308 cubic yds.; 0.2759 cd. 1 liter, 0.908 qt. dry, 1.0567 qts. liq.; 1 dekaliter, 2.6417 gals.; .135 peck; 1 hektoliter, 2.8375 bus.

Weights. 1 gram, 0.03527 ounce; 1 kilogram, 2.2046 lbs.; 1 metric ton, 1.1023 English tons.

Approximate Metric Equivalents. 1 decimeter, 4 inches; 1 meter, 1.1 yards; 1 kilometer, ⅝ of mile; 1 hektar, 2½ acres; 1 ster. or cubic meter, ¼ of a cord; 1 liter, 1.06 qts. liquid, 0.9 quarts dry; 1 hektoliter, 2½ bushels; 1 kilogram, 2½ lbs.; 1 metric ton, 2,200 lbs.

REFERENCE TABLES

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre.

| | Quantity per acre. |
|---|--------------------|
| Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants..... | 6 oz. |
| Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants..... | 1 lb. |
| Asparagus Roots. | 1000 to 7250 |
| Barley | 2½ bu. |
| Beans, Dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill. | 1 " |
| Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills | ½ " |
| Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill. | 7 lbs. |
| Beet, mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill | 5 " |
| Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants | 2 oz. |
| Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants..... | 2 " |
| Buckwheat | ½ bu. |
| Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants | 2 oz. |
| Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 2½ lbs. |
| Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants. | 2½ oz. |
| Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants..... | 2 " |
| Chicory. | 4 lbs. |
| Clover, Alsike and White Dutch | 6 lbs. |
| " Lucerne..... | 15 to 25 " |
| " Crimson Trefoil. | 10 to 15 " |
| " Large Red and Medium | 8 to 12 " |
| Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.... | 2 oz. |
| Corn, rice (shelled)... .. | 2 qts. |
| Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills..... | 6 " |
| Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill | 12 lbs. |
| Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills..... | 1 to 3 " |
| Egg Plant,* 1 oz. to 2,000 plants..... | 4 oz. |
| Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill | 4½ lbs. |
| Flax, broadcast. | ½ bu. |
| Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill. | |
| Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills | |
| Grass, Blue, Kentucky..... | 2 bu. |
| " Blue, English. | 1 " |
| " Hungarian and Millet..... | ½ " |
| " Mixed Lawn..... | 3 to 5 " |
| " Red Top, Fancy, Clean | 8 to 10 lbs. |
| " Red Top, Chaff Seed | 20 to 28 " |
| " Timothy | ¼ bu. |
| " Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow | 2 bu. |
| Hemp | ½ " |
| Horse Radish Roots. | 10,000 to 15,000 |
| Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants | 2 oz. |
| Kohl Rabi, ⅓ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 4 lbs. |
| Leek, ⅓ oz. to 100 feet of drill | 4 " |
| Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill. | 3 " |
| Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 5 " |
| Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills | 1 to 3 lbs. |
| " Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills..... | 1½ to 4 " |
| Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 15 " |
| Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill | 8 " |
| Onion Seed, ⅓ oz. to 100 feet of drill | 4 to 5 " |
| " for sets | 40 to 80 " |
| Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 feet of drill. | 8 bu. |
| Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill. | 3 lbs. |
| Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill | 3 " |
| Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 feet of drill.... | 1 to 3 bu. |
| " field | 2 " |
| Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants | 3 oz. |
| Pumpkin, ⅓ qt. to 100 hills. | 3 to 4 lbs. |
| Radish, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 10 to 12 " |
| Rye. | 1½ bu. |
| Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill. | 8 lbs. |
| Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill. | 8 " |
| Spurry..... | 15 " |
| Summer Savory..... | ¾ " |
| Sunflower | 8 " |
| Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills | 2 " |
| " Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills | 2 " |
| Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants. | 2 oz. |
| Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants | 2 " |
| Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..... | 1 to 3 lbs. |
| Vetches. | 2 bu. |

JAPAN CLOVER (LESPEDeza STRIATA)

Japan Clover or Lespedeza is a native of Eastern Asia, that was first found in this country in central Georgia in 1846. It became conspicuous throughout the South in piney woods and old fields along the public roads, soon after the Civil War.

Lespedeza is a summer annual that begins its growth in the middle part of spring, but does not reach maturity until September and October. Over most of the Lespedeza area it grows only 4 to 6 inches high, thus it is a common idea that it is only adapted for grazing. Under favorable conditions, however, especially in the lower Mississippi Valley and around Baton Rouge that plant grows commonly to a height of 12 to 18 inches, and in exceptional cases 24 to 30 inches. Where the plants are thick and grow large and upright it often exceeds two tons per acre, exceptionally reaching 3 to 4 tons per acre.

Lespedeza grows in all types of soil, even in the poorest, and will stand severe drowth. Its high feeding value, which approaches Alfalfa, its ability to thrive under all sorts of conditions, and thus to furnish pasturage in the summer and fall until killed by frost. It will almost withstand any amount of grazing. In no sense can it be considered a weed, as it readily succumbs to cultivation. Like other clovers, it sometimes causes horses and mules to "slobber."

It takes approximate 15 pounds of Lespedeza Seed to the acre, but in order to have a substantial stand, would advise to sow 25 pounds, or one bushel to the acre, using one of our Seeders to distribute the seed evenly, then allow the rain to beat them into the ground.

If it is desired to gather seed from the crop, it must be allowed to get exclusively ripe and raked before it becomes well dried. This will injure the quality of hay considerably, which should be used on the farm, as just such hay ruins the market for good hay. If it is not desired to market the hay, it could be pastured until June and if the stock is then removed, a good yield of hay could be obtained in October.

We are yours to command, if you desire any information, prices, etc., on the following Field Seeds and others:

Alfalfa
Red Clover
White Clover
Crimson Clover
Burr Clover
Alsike Clover
Sweet Clover
Cotton
Corn
Sorghums

Milo Maize
Kaffir Corn
Broom Corn
Wheat
Rye
Barley
Oats
Velvet Beans
Soja Beans
Cowpeas

Canada Peas
Millets
Peanuts
Artichokes
Stock Beets
Stock Carrots
Ruta Baga
Rape
Vetch
Grasses

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We Pay Postage

| | Per Doz. | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|--|----------|---------|----------|
| Asparagus Roots..... | .20 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| Artichokes Plants..... | .25 | 1.75 | 10.00 |
| Cabbage Plants—Seasonable Varieties..... | .10 | .50 | 4.00 |
| Cauliflower Plants..... | .15 | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Celery Plants—Seasonable Varieties..... | .15 | .60 | 5.50 |
| Eggplants Plants—Leading Varieties..... | .25 | 1.25 | 8.00 |
| Pepper Plants—Leading Varieties..... | .25 | 1.10 | 7.50 |
| Tomato Plants—Leading Varieties..... | .20 | .75 | 6.50 |
| Lettuce Plants—Leading Varieties..... | .10 | .25 | 2.00 |
| Onion Plants—Leading Varieties..... | .10 | .25 | 2.00 |
| Strawberry Plants—Hoffman..... | .10 | .50 | 4.50 |
| Strawberry Plants—Lady Thompson..... | .10 | .60 | 4.50 |
| Strawberry Plants—Klondyke..... | .10 | .60 | 5.00 |
| Strawberry Plants—Excelsior..... | .15 | .75 | 5.75 |
| Strawberry Plants—Senator Dunbar..... | .15 | .75 | 5.75 |

FLOWER PLANTS

| | Per Doz. | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| Pansy Plants—Medium..... | .10 | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Pansy Plants—Large Flowering..... | .20 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Pansy Plants—Large Double..... | .15 | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Daisy Plants—Shaster | .50 | 4.00 | 20.00 |
| Salvia Plants..... | .50 | 4.00 | 18.00 |
| Chrysanthemum Plants..... | .50 | 4.00 | 18.50 |
| Geranium Plants..... | 1.00 | 7.50 | 45.00 |
| Carnation Plants..... | .50 | 4.00 | 18.40 |

For any of the Above Plants Add 20 Per Cent to Cover Postage

BULBS—HOLLAND

| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|---------------------------|------|----------|---------|
| Anemones | .05 | .30 | 1.50 |
| Crocus..... | .03 | .25 | 1.50 |
| Freesia Rrfracto..... | .03 | .25 | 1.50 |
| Gladiouls | .05 | .50 | 5.50 |
| Gloxinias | .10 | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Hyacinth, Roman..... | .05 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Hyacinth, Dutch..... | .05 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Jonquil | .05 | .40 | 3.00 |
| Narcissus | .05 | .40 | 3.00 |
| Ranunculus | .05 | .25 | 1.50 |
| Tuberose..... | .05 | .40 | 3.00 |
| Easter Lilly Bermuda..... | .15 | 1.50 | 10.00 |

Add 8c Per Dozen for Postage

Let us Know Your Wants. Get our Special Quotations on Larger Orders

We Pay Postage on all Vegetable Seed, Except Beans, Peas and Corn

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

POULTRY SUPPLIES

| | Per lb | Per 100 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Chick Feed | .03 | 2.40 |
| Scratch Hen Feed..... | .02½ | 2.25 |
| Chowded | .03 | 2.40 |
| Beefscraps..... | .05 | 4.25 |
| Alfalfa Meal..... | .05 | 2.25 |
| Bone Meal..... | .05 | 3.25 |
| Cracked Bone..... | .05 | 3.25 |
| Oyster Shells..... | .02 | 1.50 |
| Pearl Grit..... | .02 | 1.50 |
| Charcoal..... | .05 | 3.00 |
| Pigeon Feed..... | .03 | 2.40 |
| Canada Peas..... | .05 | 4.60 |
| Hemp Seed | .10 | 6.00 |
| Canary Seed | .15 | 12.00 |

**We also have Galvanized and Crockery
Drinking Fountains, Grit and Shell Boxes**

Brooder Coops, Self-Locking Leg Bands

ALL LEADING STOCK AND POULTRY REMEDIES

CONKY'S, PRATT'S INTERNATIONAL AND SENECA

Animal and Poultry
Tonics, Lice Killer,
Hog Conditioner
and Disinfectants.

Conkey's Fly Knocker
Guaranteed



**Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure
Me**

CONKEY'S

A Remedy for each
disease. Lice Powders
and Liquids, Roup,
Cholera, Gape, Scaley
Leg, Chicken Pox,
Diarrhoea Remedies

**We are Headquarters for Fancy Poultry, also Eggs for Setting
Write us When in Line**

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

PRICE LIST—SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|------|
| Artichoke | \$.10 | \$.55 | Large Late Drum Head | .20 | 2.00 |
| Per dozen 25c, per 100 \$1.50 | | | Holland | .20 | 2.50 |
| Asparagus | .10 | .65 | Louisville Drum Head | .20 | 1.75 |
| Roots 2 years old per doz. 25c per 100 \$1.00 | | | Faultess | .25 | 2.50 |
| BEANS, POLE | Pt. | Gal. | Mammoth Rock Red.. | .30 | 2.50 |
| Kentucky Wonder..... | .15 | 1.00 | CELERY | | |
| White Crease Back... | .15 | 1.00 | Golden Self-Blanchi'g | .50 | 6.00 |
| Southern Prolific | .15 | 1.10 | Perfection Heartwelt | .20 | 2.25 |
| Early Golden Cluster | | | CUCUMBER | | |
| Wax | .20 | 1.00 | Jersey Pickles... .. | .10 | .90 |
| Large Lima.. | .15 | 1.00 | Early Cluster.. | .10 | .90 |
| Small White Lima..... | .15 | 1.10 | Improved Long Green | .10 | .80 |
| BEANS, BUSH | | | Japanese, Climbing.. | .15 | 1.25 |
| Extra Early Refugee | .15 | .90 | CORN, SWEET | Pt. | Gal. |
| Extra Early Red | | | Extra Early Adam... | .10 | .60 |
| Valentine..... | .15 | .75 | Chicago Market..... | .10 | .50 |
| Early Mohaw.. | .15 | .80 | Mammoth White Cory | .10 | .60 |
| Black Valentine..... | .15 | .80 | Country Gentleman.. | .10 | .60 |
| Longfellow | .15 | 1.00 | Early Minnesota..... | .10 | .60 |
| Davis White Wax..... | .15 | 1.00 | Stoewall's Evergreen | .10 | .60 |
| Wardwell's Kidney | | | Black Mexican | .10 | .60 |
| Wax | .15 | .90 | Field Corn, 1.50 per bu | | |
| Weber Wax..... | .20 | 1.00 | COLLARDS | Oz. | lb |
| Henderson Bush Lima | .15 | 1.20 | Georgia Southern or | | |
| Stringless | .15 | .80 | Creole | .15 | 1.50 |
| German Black Wax.. | .15 | .80 | CHERVIL | | |
| BEETS, TABLE | Oz. | lb | Plain Leaved..... | .25 | 2.00 |
| Crindon Globe | .10 | .65 | EGG PLANTS | | |
| Early Egyptian..... | .10 | .65 | Improved New Or- | | |
| Edmand's Blood | | | leans Purple | .40 | 6.00 |
| Turnips | .10 | | New York Purple..... | .35 | 4.00 |
| Early Eclipse | .10 | .65 | ENDIVE | | |
| BEETS, STOCK | | | Green Curled | .15 | 1.25 |
| Long Red..... | .10 | .40 | White Curled..... | .15 | 1.25 |
| Golden Tankard..... | .10 | .40 | Broad-leaved Bata- | | |
| Common Salad..... | .10 | .60 | vian..... | .15 | 1.25 |
| CARROTS, TABLE | | | KALE | | |
| Early Short Horn..... | .10 | .80 | Dwarf Green Curled | | |
| Chantenay..... | .10 | .80 | German | .20 | |
| Danvers | .10 | .80 | KOHLRABI | | |
| Large White Belgian | .10 | .70 | White Vienna..... | .25 | 2.00 |
| CAULIFLOWER | | | LEEKS | | |
| Early Snowball..... | 2.00 | 25.00 | Large London Flag... | .15 | 1.00 |
| Large Algiers.. | 1.00 | 10.00 | LETTUCE | | |
| CABBAGE | | | Paris White Cos..... | .20 | 1.50 |
| Early Spring Cabbage | .20 | 1.75 | Big Boston.. | .20 | 1.40 |
| Early Brunswick | .20 | 2.00 | Prize Head..... | .20 | 1.40 |
| Early York..... | .20 | 1.75 | California Cream | | |
| Premium Late Flat | | | Butter..... | .20 | 1.40 |
| Dutch | .20 | 2.00 | Royal Cabbage..... | .20 | 1.40 |

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

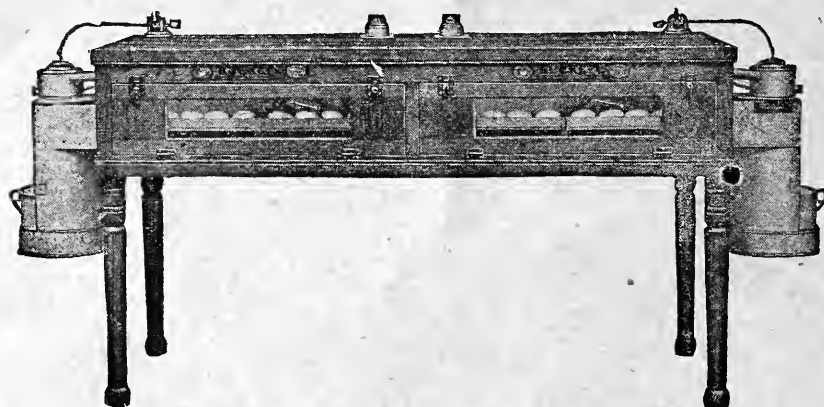
PRICE LIST—SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

| MUSTARD | | Oz. | lb | PUMPKINS | | Oz. | lb |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|------|-----------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Bloomdale Broad | | | | Conneticut Field.... | | .10 | .40 |
| Leaves | .10 | | .75 | Kentucky..... | | .10 | .40 |
| Ostrich Plum..... | | | .60 | Large Cheese.. | | .10 | .40 |
| Ford Hook | | | .60 | Small Sugar | | .10 | .75 |
| Chinese | .15 | | 1.50 | Cashaw ... | | .10 | .75 |
| Southern Giant, | | | | RADISH | | | |
| Curled..... | .10 | | .50 | French | | .10 | .50 |
| White Seeded..... | .05 | | .25 | Chartiers .. | | .10 | .50 |
| MUSK MELON | | | | Deep Scarlet Turnip.. | | .10 | .40 |
| Large Hackensack... | .10 | | .90 | Early Scarlet Turnip | | | |
| New Orleans Market | .10 | | .80 | White Tipped..... | | .10 | .50 |
| Chicago Market..... | .10 | | .75 | Scarlet Globe..... | | .10 | .50 |
| Surprise | .10 | | .75 | White Strasburg..... | | .10 | .50 |
| Rock Ford..... | .10 | | .90 | Half Long Black | | | |
| Osage Rock Ford..... | .10 | | .90 | Spanish | | .10 | .60 |
| WATER MELON | | | | SALSIFY | | | |
| Sweet Heart..... | .10 | | .75 | Mammoth Sandwhich. | | | |
| Black Spanish..... | .10 | | .50 | Island | .10 | | 1.50 |
| Florida Favorite..... | .10 | | .65 | SPINACH | | | |
| Georgia Rattlesnake.. | .10 | | .75 | Round Broad Leaved | .10 | | .40 |
| Ice Cream | .10 | | .50 | Savoy Leaved..... | .10 | | .40 |
| Monte Cristo | .10 | | .50 | SQUASH | | | |
| Lone Star | .10 | | 1.00 | Giant Crook Neck.... | .10 | | .75 |
| Stokes..... | .10 | | .75 | Hubbard | .10 | | .75 |
| Triumph..... | .10 | | .50 | Mammoth White Bush | .10 | | .75 |
| Duke Jones..... | .10 | | .75 | TOMATO | | | |
| ONION SEED | | Qt. | Pt. | Spark's Earliana..... | .30 | | 1.50 |
| Louisiana Creole..... | .25 | | 2.50 | Ponderosa | .30 | | 1.50 |
| Australian Brow..... | .15 | | 1.50 | Dwarf Champion..... | .30 | | 1.75 |
| New White Queen.... | .15 | | 1.50 | Livingston Acme..... | .30 | | 1.50 |
| Bermuda | .20 | | 2.50 | New Stone | .25 | | 1.50 |
| ONION SETS | | Qt. | Gal. | Livingston's Perfec- | | | |
| Yellow | .10 | | .35 | tion | .25 | | 1.50 |
| White | .15 | | .45 | Livingston Beauty... | .25 | | 1.50 |
| PEPPERS | | | | Livingston Favorite.. | .25 | | 1.50 |
| Sweet Mountain..... | .25 | | 1.75 | TURNIPS | | | |
| Large Bell or Bull Nose | .25 | | 2.00 | Extra Early Milan... | .10 | | .75 |
| Ruby King..... | .25 | | 1.75 | Early White Egg | .10 | | .75 |
| Red Chili..... | .25 | | 1.75 | Large Cow Horn..... | .10 | | .75 |
| Long Red Cayenne... | .25 | | 2.00 | Improved Rutabaga.. | .10 | | .50 |
| PEAS | | Pt. | Gal. | Purple Top White | | | |
| Alaska | .20 | | 1.00 | Globe | .10 | | .50 |
| First and Best..... | .20 | | 1.00 | Pomeranean White | | | |
| Champion of England | .20 | | 1.25 | Globe | .10 | | .50 |
| Stratagem | .20 | | 1.25 | Early White Flat | | | |
| Potlach | .20 | | 1.50 | Dutch | .10 | | .50 |
| Black Eye Marrowfat | .15 | | .75 | Purple Top Strap | | | |
| Telegraph | .20 | | 1.50 | Leaved..... | .10 | | .50 |
| PARSLEY | | | | Amber Globe..... | .10 | | .50 |
| Curled..... | .10 | | .75 | OKRA OR GUMBO | | | |
| PARSNIP | | | | White Velvet..... | .10 | | .60 |
| Hollow Crown | .10 | | .75 | Tall Green..... | .10 | | .60 |

LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WELL KNOWN

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS



Standard "220," Capacity 220 Eggs.

A Buckeye will hatch a chicken from every hatchable egg.

Each half independent of the other, capacity 110 each compartment.



Style C, Capacity 50 Eggs.

It will produce equally as good hatches as the Standard Machines

All incubators sold with a positive guarantee.

PRICES OF INCUBATORS

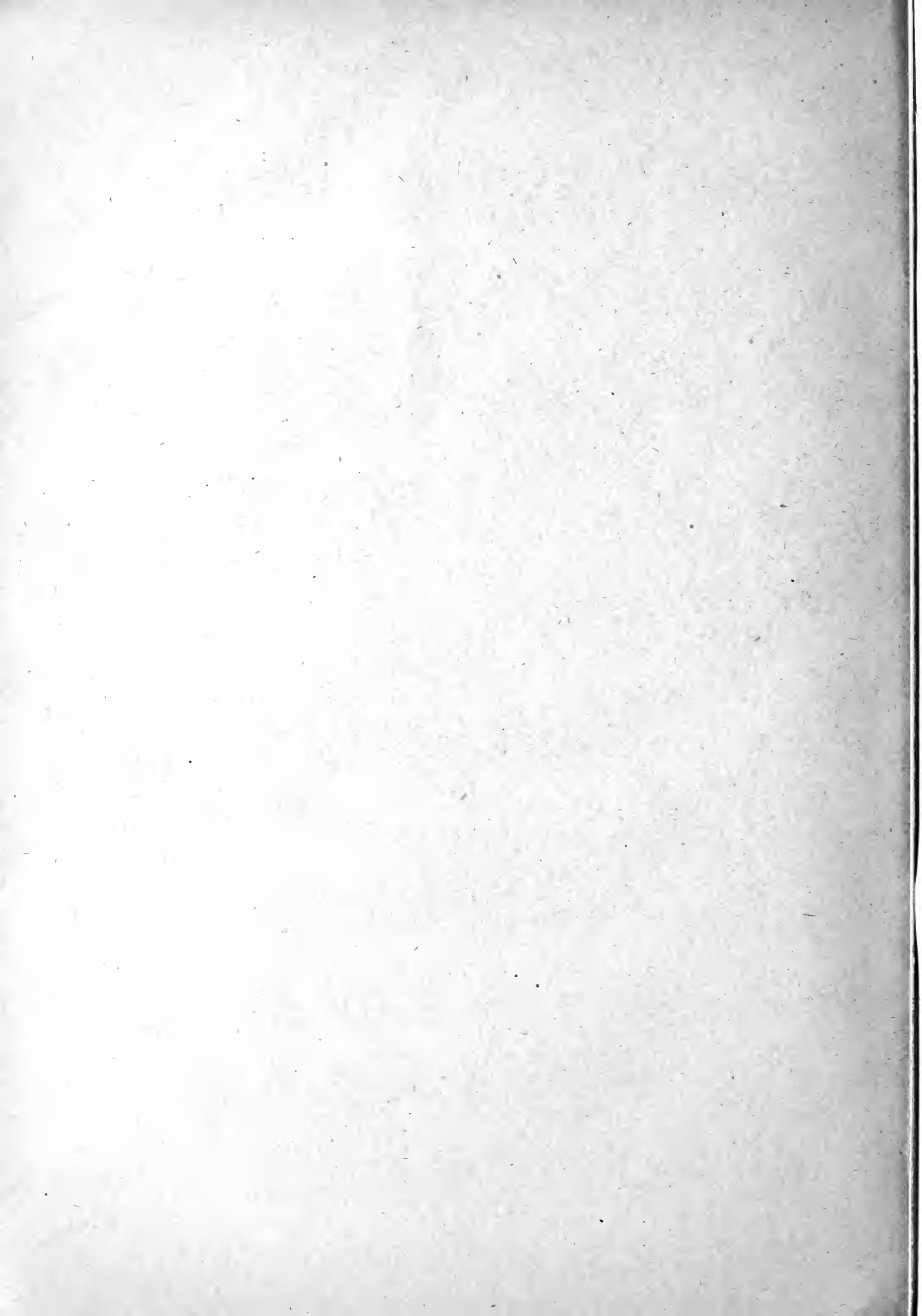
| | Capacity | Crated Weight | Price |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|-------|
| Standard "60"..... | 60 Eggs | 85 | 11.00 |
| Standard "110"..... | 110 Eggs | 125 | 16.00 |
| Standard "220"..... | 220 Eggs | 190 | 24.50 |
| Style "A"..... | 60 Eggs | 60 | 8.00 |
| Style "C"..... | 50 Eggs | 40 | 7.00 |

BROODERS—SELF REGULATING

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----|-------|
| No. 1 Indoor Style..... | 50 Chicks | 50 | 7.00 |
| No. 2 Outdoor Style..... | 50 Chicks | 90 | 9.00 |
| No. 3 Indoor Style..... | 100 Chicks | 80 | 9.00 |
| No. 4 Outdoor Style..... | 100 Chicks | 150 | 13.50 |

THERE ARE OVER 325,000 BUCKEYE INCUBATORS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ASK FOR LARGE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG.



USEFUL TABLES

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

| Dis. apart. | No. plants. | Dis. apart. | No. plants. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 12x 1 in. | 522,720 | 36x36 in. | 4,480 |
| 12x 3 " | 174,240 | 42x12 " | 12,446 |
| 12x12 " | 43,560 | 42x24 " | 6,223 |
| 16x 1 " | 392,040 | 42x36 " | 4,148 |
| 18x 1 " | 348,480 | 48x12 " | 10,890 |
| 18x 3 " | 116,160 | 48x18 " | 7,790 |
| 18x12 " | 29,040 | 48x24 " | 5,445 |
| 18x18 " | 19,360 | 48x30 " | 4,356 |
| 20x 1 " | 313,635 | 48x36 " | 3,630 |
| 20x20 " | 15,681 | 48x48 " | 2,723 |
| 24x 1 " | 261,360 | 60x36 " | 2,901 |
| 24x18 " | 15,520 | 60x48 " | 2,178 |
| 24x24 " | 10,890 | 60x60 " | 1,743 |
| 30x 1 " | 209,088 | 8x 1 ft. | 5,445 |
| 30x 6 " | 34,848 | 8x 3 " | 1,815 |
| 30x12 " | 17,424 | 8x 8 " | 680 |
| 30x16 " | 13,068 | 10x 1 " | 4,356 |
| 30x20 " | 10,454 | 10x 6 " | 726 |
| 30x24 " | 8,712 | 10x10 " | 435 |
| 30x30 " | 6,970 | 12x 1 " | 3,630 |
| 36x 3 " | 58,080 | 12x 5 " | 736 |
| 36x12 " | 14,520 | 12x12 " | 302 |
| 36x18 " | 9,680 | 16x 1 " | 2,722 |
| 36x24 " | 7,260 | 16x16 " | 170 |

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate.

| Days. | Days. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bean..... 5 to 10 | Lettuce..... 6 to 8 |
| Beet..... 7 to 10 | Onion..... 7 to 10 |
| Cabbage..... 5 to 10 | Pea..... 6 to 10 |
| Carrot..... 12 to 18 | Parsnip..... 10 to 20 |
| Cauliflower..... 5 to 10 | Pepper..... 9 to 14 |
| Celery..... 10 to 20 | Radish..... 3 to 6 |
| Corn..... 5 to 8 | Salsify..... 7 to 12 |
| Cucumber..... 6 to 10 | Tomato..... 6 to 12 |
| Endive..... 5 to 10 | Turnip..... 4 to 8 |

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops
Reckoned from the Day of Sowing the Seed.

| Days | Days. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Beans, String... 45 to 65 | Lettuce..... 65 |
| Beans, Shell... 65 to 70 | Melon, Water.. 120 to 140 |
| Beets, Turnip... 65 | Melon, Musk.. 120 to 140 |
| Beets, Long..... | Onion..... 135 to 150 |
| Blood..... 150 | Pepper..... 140 to 150 |
| Cabbage, Early.. 105 | Radish..... 30 to 45 |
| Cabbage, Late .. 150 | Squash, Summer. 60 to 65 |
| Cauliflower..... 110 | Squash, Winter . 125 |
| Corn..... 75 | Tomato..... 150 |
| Eggplant..... 150 to 160 | Turnip..... 60 to 70 |

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED.

In this vicinity, from the first to the latter part of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit 2½ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 3x6 feet, and one or two sashes will give early plants enough for a small family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit

LEGAL WEIGHTS and MEASURES—Pounds Per Bushel.

| ARTICLES | Ills. | Ia. | Wis. | Mich. | Ind. | Mo. | N.Y. | Ohio |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|
| Apples, dried..... | 24 | 24 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 22 |
| Apples, green..... | 50 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Bran..... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Barley..... | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Beans, white..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 62 | 60 |
| Beans, Castor..... | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Buckwheat..... | 52 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 48 | 50 |
| Broom Corn Seed.... | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 30 |
| Beets..... | 60 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 56 |
| Carrots..... | 55 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Charcoal..... | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ... |
| Coal, stone..... | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Coke..... | 40 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 40 |
| Corn, shelled..... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Corn, ear..... | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 68 | 70 | 70 | 68 |
| Corn Meal..... | 48 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Cranberries..... | 33 | 33 | 40 | 40 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Dried Peaches..... | 23 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| Flax Seed..... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Grass Seed, Blue..... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 10 |
| " Clover..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| " Hungarian..... | 48 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 50 |
| " Millet..... | 50 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| " Orchard..... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| " Red Top..... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| " Timothy..... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| German Lupine..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Hemp Seed..... | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Hickory Nuts..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Malt, Barley..... | 38 | 36 | 34 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 34 | 34 |
| Mineral Coal..... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Middlings, fine..... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| " coarse..... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Oats..... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Onions..... | 57 | 57 | 57 | 54 | 48 | 57 | 57 | 50 |
| Onions, tops..... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 25 |
| Onions, sets..... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Osage Orange..... | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Parsnips..... | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Potatoes..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Potatoes, Sweet..... | 50 | 46 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 50 |
| Peas, dried..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Peas, in pods..... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Pop Corn..... | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Quick Lime..... | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Rye..... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Salt, coarse..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Salt, fine..... | 55 | 50 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 56 | 50 |
| Turnips, Rutabaga.. | 55 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 55 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| Turnips, white..... | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Wheat..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |

and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to 2½ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat arises. At first it will probably be 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer into the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine old manure; and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterward (as soon as out of the seed-leaf), either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow-storms keep covered with mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

245 MAIN ST.

**Long Distance
Phone 348**

Baton Rouge, La.